

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 283 771

SO 018 318

TITLE Africa Today: An Atlas of Reproducible Pages. Revised Edition.

INSTITUTION World Eagle, Inc., Wellesley, MA.

REPORT NO ISBN-0-930141-07-5

PUB DATE 87

NOTE 183p.; For related documents, see SO 018 319-20.

AVAILABLE FROM World Eagle, Inc., 64 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley, MA 02181 (\$24.50 paperback--ISBN-0-930141-07-5; \$25.80 looseleaf--ISBN-0-930141-08-3; \$36.95 hardcover--ISBN-0-930141-09-1, plus \$1.75 shipping and handling).

PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Geographic Materials (133) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS *Agriculture; Area Studies; Atlases; *Demography; Diagrams; Elementary Secondary Education; Employment Statistics; Energy; Food; Government (Administrative Body); Graphs; Health; Higher Education; Industry; *Instructional Materials; International Trade; Languages; *Maps; Municipalities; Nonprint Media; *Population Distribution; Religion; *Resources; School Statistics; Tables (Data); *Visual Aids

IDENTIFIERS *Africa

ABSTRACT

Black and white maps that may be reproduced are contained in this volume focusing on Africa. The volume is intended to serve as a compendium of resources for classroom teachers and curriculum developers. The 53 individual country maps are reprints of maps published by the United States Department of State and by the Central Intelligence Agency. In addition, maps, tables, and graphs depict the continent from many aspects including: size, population, resources, commodities, trade, languages, religions, cities, food and agriculture, health, schooling, jobs, energy, industry, demographic statistics, and aspects of governments. (BZ)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED283771

50018318

AFRICA TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

Revised Edition 1987

**107 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and
Graphs Depicting the Continent's**

- Size
- Population
- Resources
- Commodities
- Trade
- Languages
- Religions
- Cities
- Food & Agriculture
- Health
- Schooling
- Jobs
- Energy
- Industry
- Demographic Statistics
- Aspects of Governments

**Plus 53 Pages of Individual Country Maps
Originally Produced by the CIA and the
Department of State.**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

□ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OERI position or policy.

See Copyright Statement

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Duncan L.
Gibson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."



WORLD EAGLE, INC.

Publishers of Social Studies Materials

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AFRICA TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

Revised Edition 1987

**See Copyright Statement
on next page**



WORLD EAGLE, INC.

Publishers of Social Studies Materials

64 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley, Mass. 02181 U.S.A.

WORLD EAGLE's TODAY SERIES

- **AFRICA TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, 1983, Revised 1987**
- **EUROPE TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, 1985**
- **LATIN AMERICA TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, 1986**

Copyright © 1987 by World Eagle, Inc., 64 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley, Mass. 02181 U.S.A.

All rights reserved.

The pages of this volume have been especially designed to yield sharp, clear reproduction to meet the classroom needs of one school building. Reproduction or translation of any part of this work beyond that permitted by Section 107 and 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act without permission of the copyright owner is unlawful. Requests for permission or further information should be addressed to the Permissions Department, World Eagle, Inc.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 86-675518

Printed in the United States of America

This book is available in three bindings:

Paperback edition: ISBN 0-930141-07-5

Loose-leaf edition: ISBN 0-930141-08-3

Hardcover edition: ISBN 0-930141-09-1

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

World Eagle, Inc.

Africa today.

Includes index.

Contents: The land — The people — Food and agriculture — (etc.)

1. Africa—Maps	2. Africa—Economic conditions—
1960- —Maps.	3. Africa—Social conditions—
1960- —Maps.	I. Title.

G2445.W6 1987 912'.6 86-675518

ISBN 0-930141-09-1

ISBN 0-930141-08-3 (loose-leaf)

ISBN 0-930141-07-5 (pbk.)

Table of Contents

I	The Land	Pages 1-20
II	The People	Pages 21-54
III	Food and Agriculture	Pages 55-73
IV	Schools, Jobs, Health, Governments, Product, Energy, and Industry	Pages 74-107
V	Individual Country Maps	Pages 108-160

(Arranged alphabetically, not indexed)

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-107 have been created by World Eagle, Inc. The base map used most frequently is United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1, used here with permission.

The 53 individual country maps on pages 108-160 are reprints of maps published by the U.S. Department of State and by the Central Intelligence Agency. Some of their maps were in color; our reprints of them are the best achievable in black and white. The statistical data and comparative map and positional map at the bottom of each country page have been supplied by our editors.

INDEX

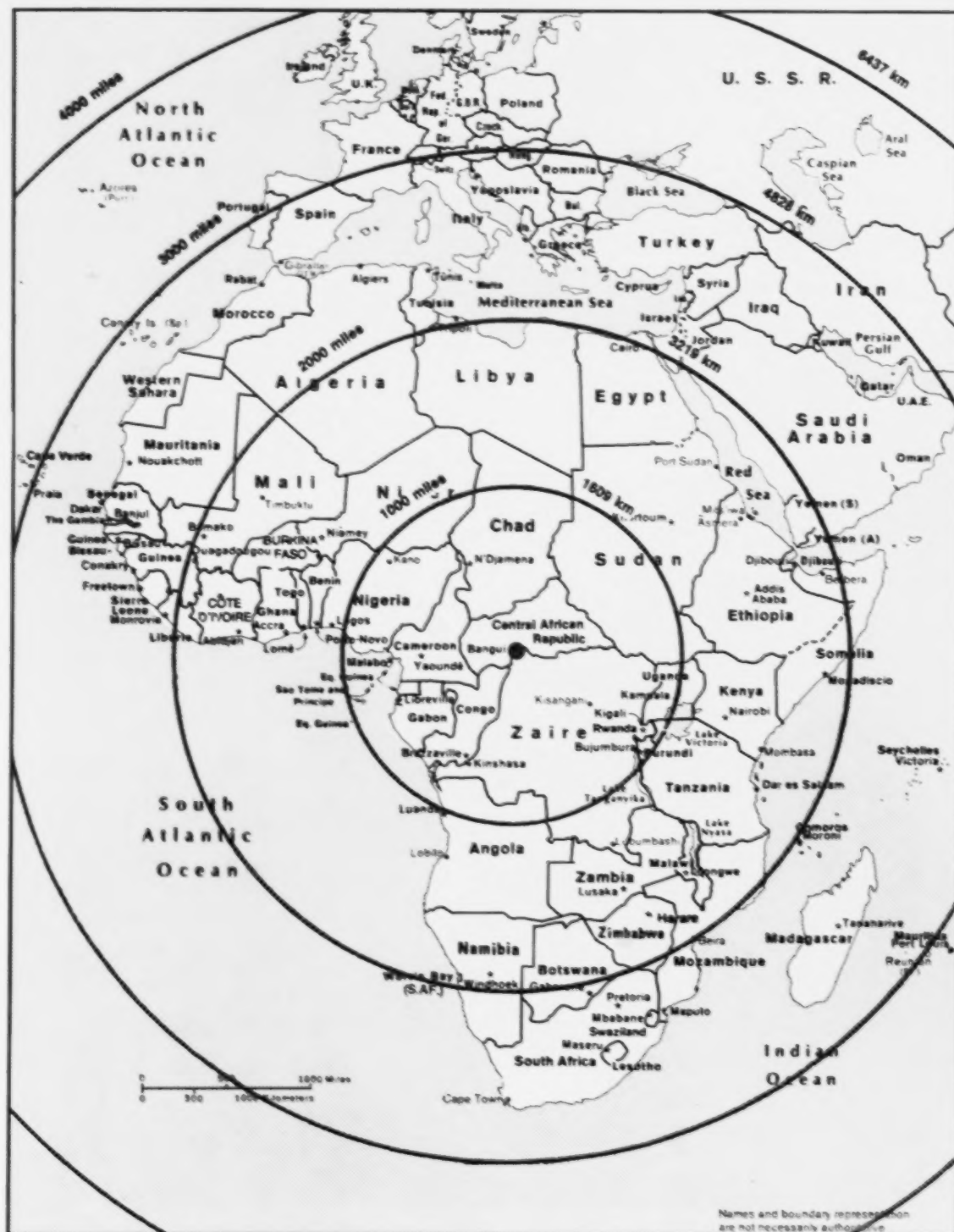
For Pages 1-107

(Individual Country Maps are arranged
alphabetically, pages 108-160)

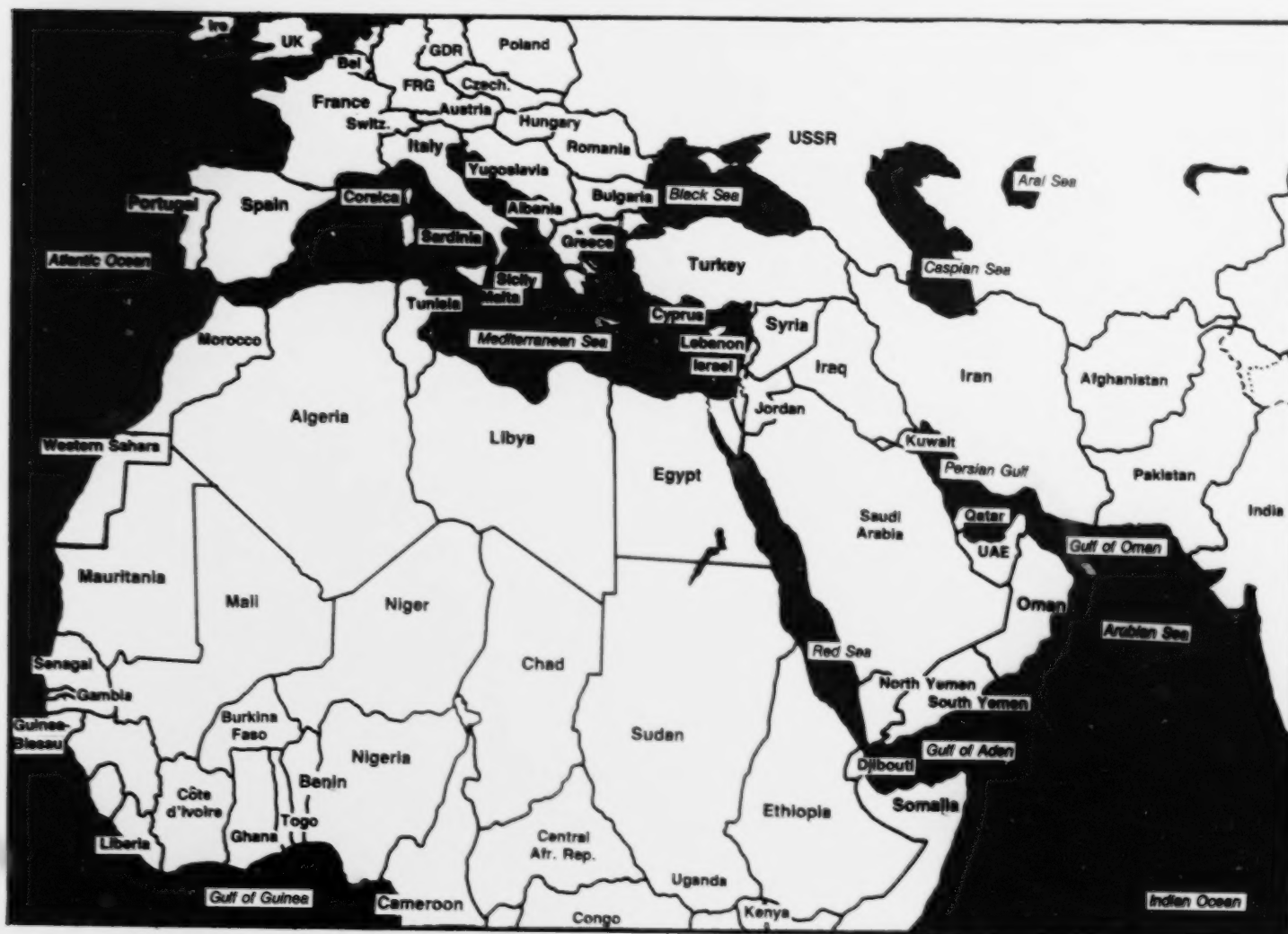
Agriculture	
Percent of Land In.....	62
Percent of Labor Force Engaged In.....	63
Percent of Gross Domestic Product from.....	70
Those Countries with Lowest and Highest Percent of GDP from Agricultural Sector.....	71
Airfields, Highways, Railroads	84
Area	
The Ten Largest Countries.....	15
Blank Outline Map	21
See also: Name Them!.....	37
Burden of Military Expenditures	88
Capitals, Countries, and Populations	25
Cassava, Map of Rainfed Production of	61
Central Africa	
Regional Map.....	9
Chart Showing Regional Share.....	34
Central East Africa	
Regional Map.....	11
Chart Showing Regional Share.....	34
Cities	
Air Distance Between.....	4
30 Most Populous, Table & Map.....	28-29
Climatic Regions	56
Colonialism	
In 1914.....	47
In 1952.....	48
White-Run In 1950 & 1980.....	49
Commodities	
Leading Commercial Producers of.....	68-69
Comparisons	
Regions of Africa.....	13
With Other Areas of World.....	83
Countries and Capitals (Map)	23
Countries, Populations, and Capitals	25
Crops, Rainfed Production of	
Millet.....	57
Sorghum.....	58
Maize.....	59
Wheat.....	60
Cassava.....	61
Commercial Crops.....	64
Major Crops.....	65-67
Demographic Statistics	38-39
Density of Population	
Table and Map.....	26-27
Distances in Air Miles/Kilometers	4
East Coast, Islands Off of	18
Ecological Areas	55
Economic Growth, Patterns of, 1960-1984	96
Electricity	
Table, Production by Country.....	86
Map, Ten Countries Producing Most.....	87
Empires and Kingdoms, Bygone (Map)	46
Ethnic Groups of Sub-Saharan Africa	52-53
Ethnolinguistic Groups	51
Europe	
Map of with Africa and Mideast.....	1
Also See, Northern Africa and Middle East.....	2
Exports	
Major Industries & Exports, by Country.....	91-93
Those Nations with More Exports Than Imports.....	94
Those Nations with More Imports Than Exports.....	95
Females/Males	
Percent Enrolled in Primary School.....	74
Percent Enrolled in Secondary School.....	75
Food	
Total and Per Capita Production.....	72
Map of Food Shortage Countries.....	73
Governments, Aspects of the National Governments	103-107
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), See also Gross National Product	
Percent from Each of Agriculture, Industry, Services.....	70
Growth Rates by African Sub-Regional.....	97
and Analytical Group, 1963-1986.....	
Gross National Product (GNP), See also Gross Domestic Product	
The 16 Countries with Highest Per Capita GNP.....	98
The 25 Countries with Lowest Per Capita GNP.....	99
Per Capita: Africa and Selected Countries.....	100
Highways, Railroads, Airfields	84
Horn of Africa	17
Imports	
Those Nations with Fewer Imports Than Exports.....	94
Those Nations with More Imports Than Exports.....	95
Industry	
Percent of Gross Domestic Product from.....	70
Major Industries & Exports by Country.....	91-93
Islam in Africa	50
Johannesburg and Vicinity	20
Kingdoms and Empires, Bygone (Map)	46
Labor Force	
Percent Engaged in Agriculture.....	63
Sources of Gross Domestic Product.....	70
Land, Percent in Agriculture	62
Languages of Sub-Saharan Africa	52-53
Life Expectancy at Birth, Regions of World	54
Literacy, Estimates of	77
Lome III Convention, Member Countries	101
Maize, Map of Rainfed Production of	59
Malaria, Map Showing It, Yellow Fever and	79
Tsetse Fly Infestation.....	
Males/Females	
Percent Enrolled in Primary School.....	74
Percent Enrolled in Secondary School.....	75
Metals and Minerals	19
Mideast	
Map of with Africa and Europe.....	1
Map of with Northern Africa.....	2
Military Expenditures, Burden of	88
Millet, Map of Rainfed Production of	57
Minerals and Metals	19
Name Them! (Blank Outline Map, with Answers)	37
National Government, Aspects of	103-107

Natural Gas		
Estimated Proved Reserves of	90	
Natural Increase		
Rate of, For Each Country	40	
Chart Depicting Rates for Africa & U.S.	43	
Newspapers, Numbers of	85	
Nigeria, Its Dominating Size of Population	24	
North Africa		
Regional Map	8	
Chart Showing Regional Share	34	
Northern East Africa		
Regional Map	10	
Chart Showing Regional Share	34	
Oil		
Estimated OPEC Production by, as Percent of	89	
World Production		
Over 64/Under 15	41	
Physical Quality of Life Index		
Map of	80-81	
Most Recent Figures for African Countries	82	
Political Maps		
Blank Outline	21	
Countries Only	22	
Countries and Capitals	23	
Population		
Populations, Countries, and Capitals	25	
Density, Table and Map	26-27	
30 Most Populous Cities, Table & Map	28-29	
Numbers in Urban Areas, Worldwide	30	
Urban Population, Each Country of Africa	31	
Groupings by Size	32	
Map of Major Distribution	33	
Regional Shares	34	
Distribution of World: 1986, 2000, 2100	35	
Ten Most Populous Countries in Africa	36	
Rate of Natural Increase	40	
Percent Under 15/Over 64	41	
Table of Distribution & Annual Rate of	44	
Increase by Major Areas, Years 1950-2025		
Projections to 2000 & 2100	45	
Primary School, Percent Boys/Girls Enrolled in	74	
Railroads, Highways, Airfields	84	
Regional Maps		
West Africa	7	
North Africa	8	
Central Africa	9	
Northern East Africa	10	
Central East Africa	11	
Southern Africa	12	
Sub-Saharan Africa	14	
Horn of Africa	17	
East Coast, Islands Off of	18	
Johannesburg and Vicinity	20	
Regions		
Comparisons of	13	
Chart Showing Shares of Population	34	
Religions of Sub-Saharan Africa	52-53	
Reproduction Rates (Gross) of World, by Regions	42	
Rural Populations with Safe Water and Sanitation	78	
Safe Water, Rural Populations with It and Sanitation	78	
Sahel	16	
Sanitation, Rural Populations with It and Safe Water	78	
Secondary School, Percent Males/Females Enrolled in	75	
Services, Percent of Gross Domestic Product from	70	
Size		
Continents Fit Within Africa	3	
Continental U.S. Within Africa	5	
Zaire Within U.S.	6	
Sorghum, Map of Rainfed Production of	58	
South Africa, Some Figures from	102	
Southern Africa		
Regional Map	12	
Chart Showing Regional Share	34	
Students		
Percent Enrolled in Primary School	74	
Percent Enrolled in Secondary School	75	
Numbers at Third Level	76	
Sub-Saharan Africa	14	
Third Level, Number of Students at	76	
Tsetse Fly Infestation, Map Showing It,	79	
Malaria, and Yellow Fever		
Under 15/Over 64	41	
Urban Areas		
Those Living in, Worldwide	30	
Map, Percent of Africa Urban	31	
Water, Rural Populations with Safe Water and Sanitation	78	
West Africa		
Regional Map	7	
Its Dominating Population Size	24	
Chart Showing Regional Share	34	
Wheat, Map of Rainfed Production of	60	
White-Run, Comparison 1950 & 1980	49	
Would You Believe?		
Continents That Fit Within Africa	3	
Yellow Fever, Map Showing It, Malaria and	79	
Tsetse Fly Infestation		

NEIGHBORING EUROPE AND THE MIDEAST



NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST



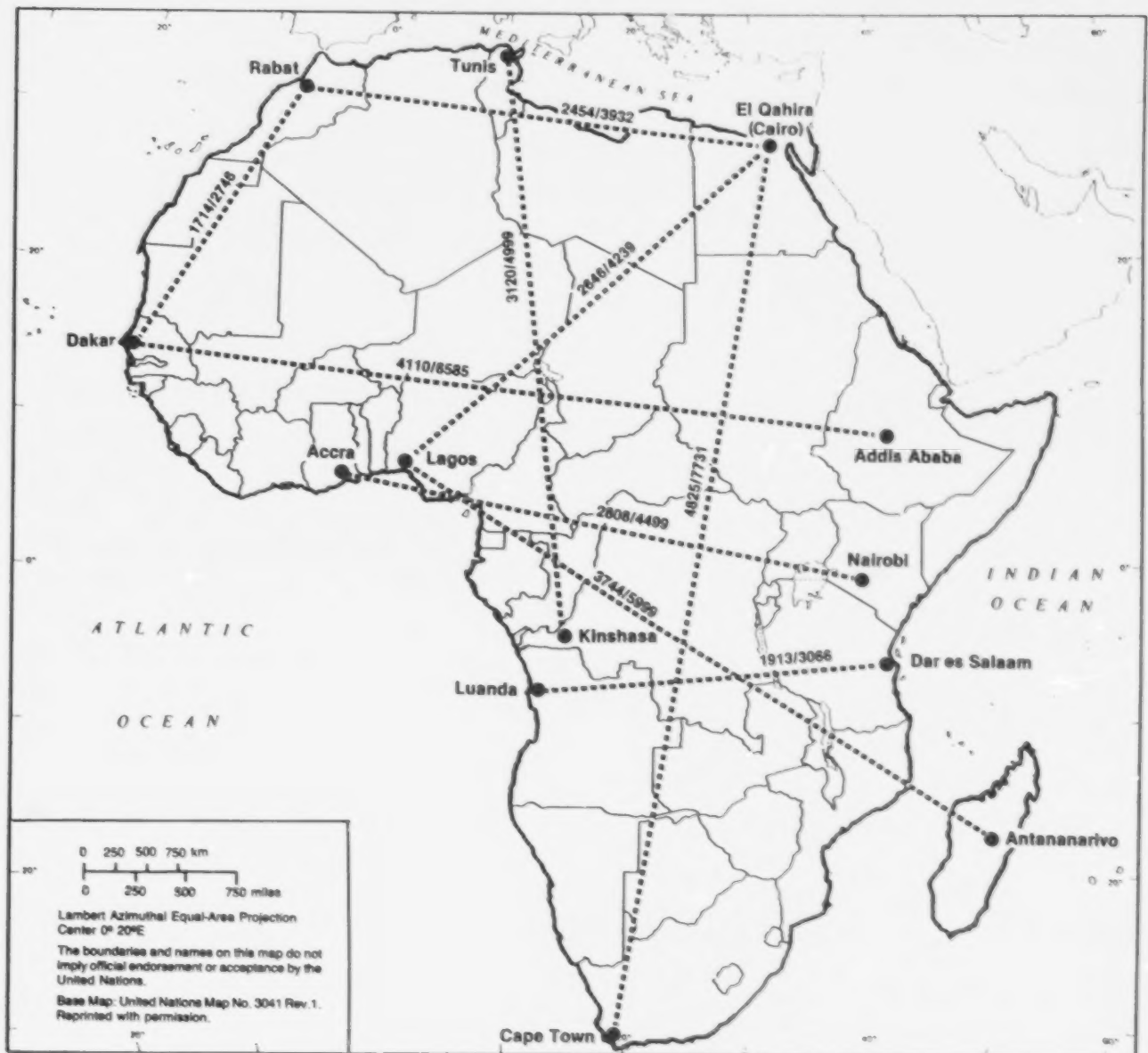
WOULD YOU BELIEVE?



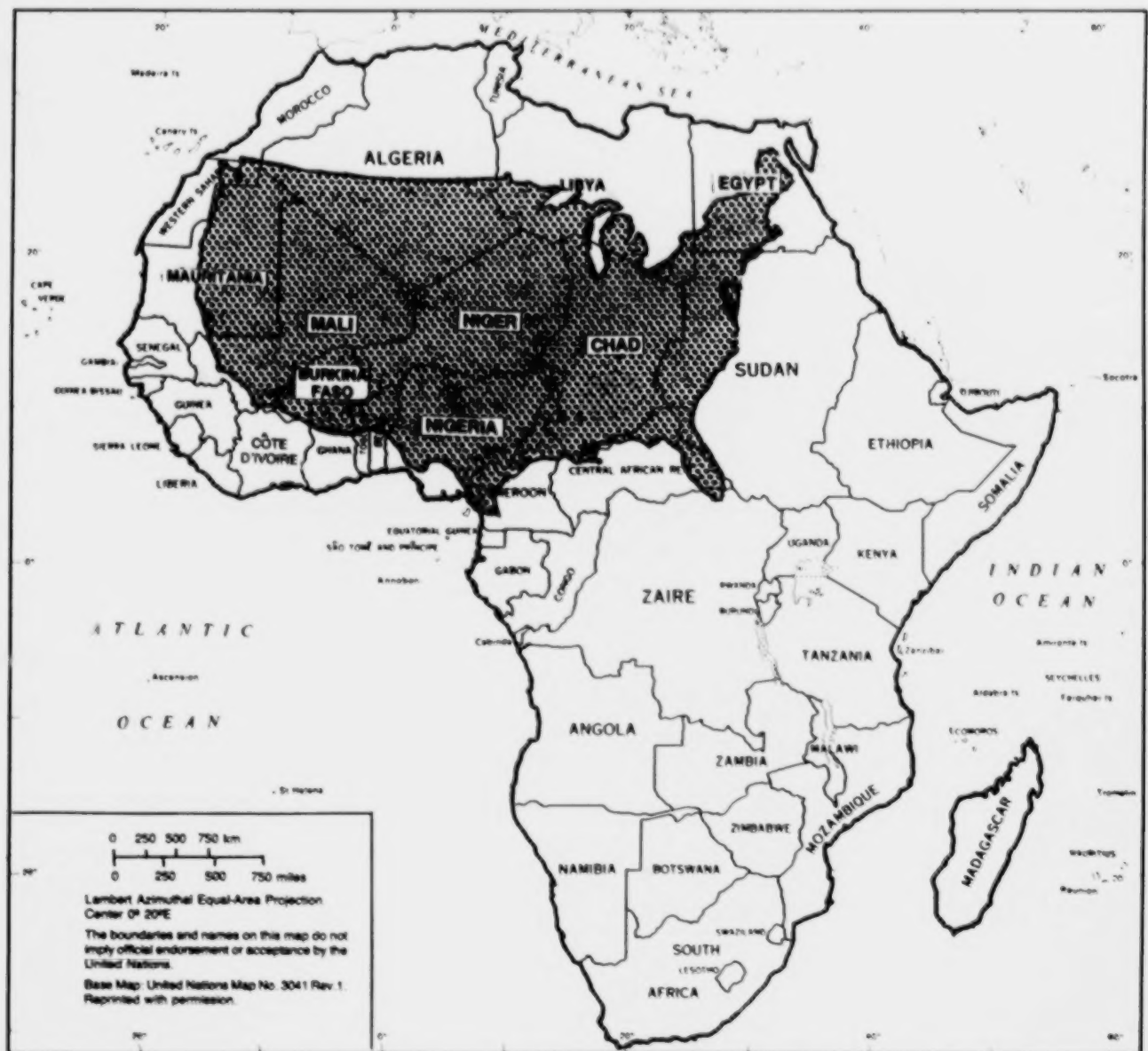
©World Eagle, Inc. 1981.

AS THE CROW FLIES

(miles/kilometers between major cities)

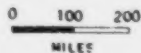


THE CONTINENTAL 48 WITHIN AFRICA

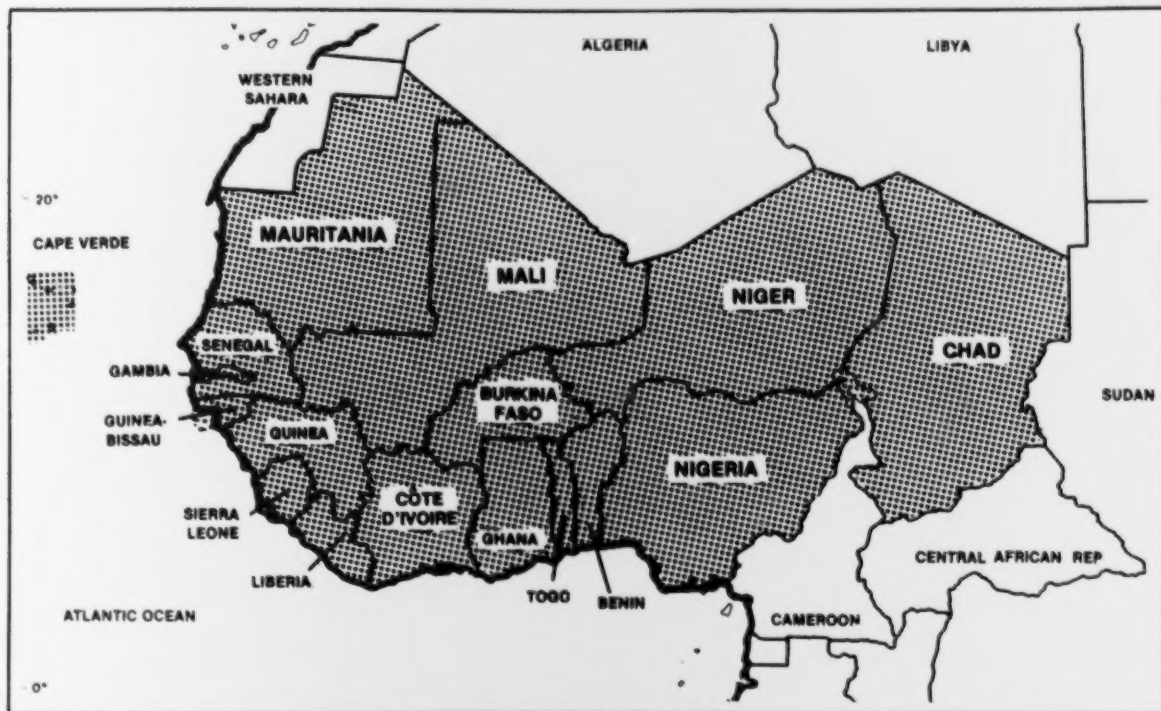


ZAIRE AND THE U.S. EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Zaire, Africa's 3rd largest country in land area (behind Sudan and Algeria), is larger than the 26 States, plus the District of Columbia, east of the Mississippi River.



WEST AFRICA

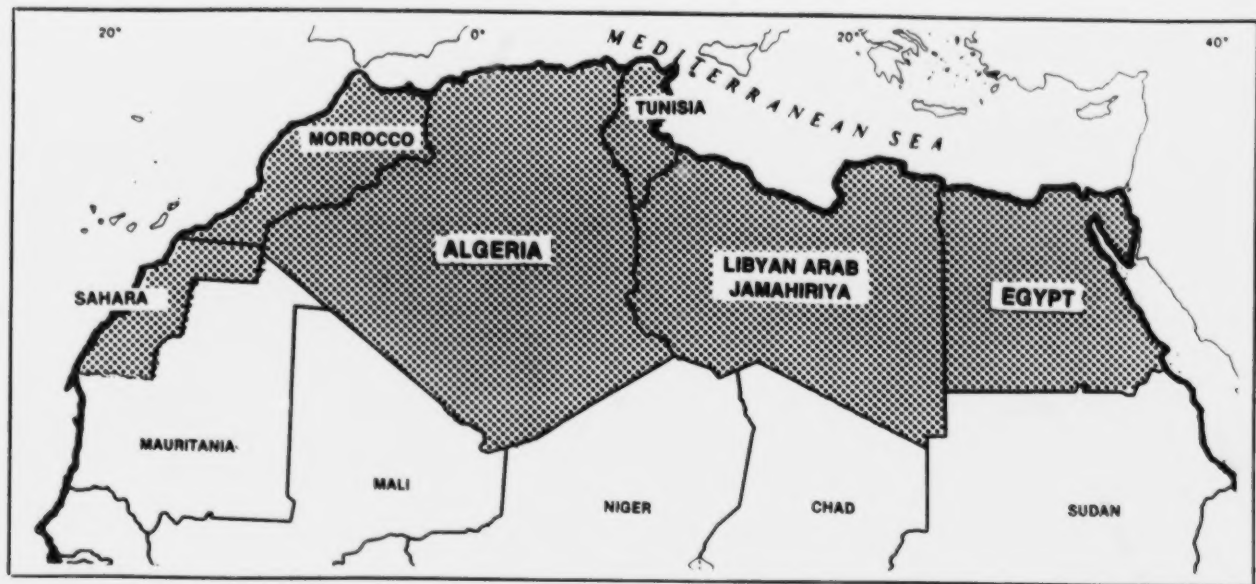


	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Senegal	6,900,000	196,640
Gambia	800,000	10,360
Mali	7,900,000	1,204,350
Burkina Faso	7,100,000	274,540
Mauritania	1,900,000	1,085,210
Niger	6,700,000	1,266,510
Chad	5,200,000	1,284,640
Guinea-Bissau	900,000	36,260
Cape Verde	300,000	4,040

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Guinea	6,200,000	246,050
Sierra Leone	3,700,000	72,261
Liberia	2,300,000	111,370
Côte d'Ivoire	10,500,000	323,750
Ghana	13,600,000	238,280
Togo	3,000,000	56,980
Benin	4,100,000	115,773
Nigeria	105,400,000	924,630

TOTAL 186,500,000 7,451,844 sq.km.
WEST AFRICA

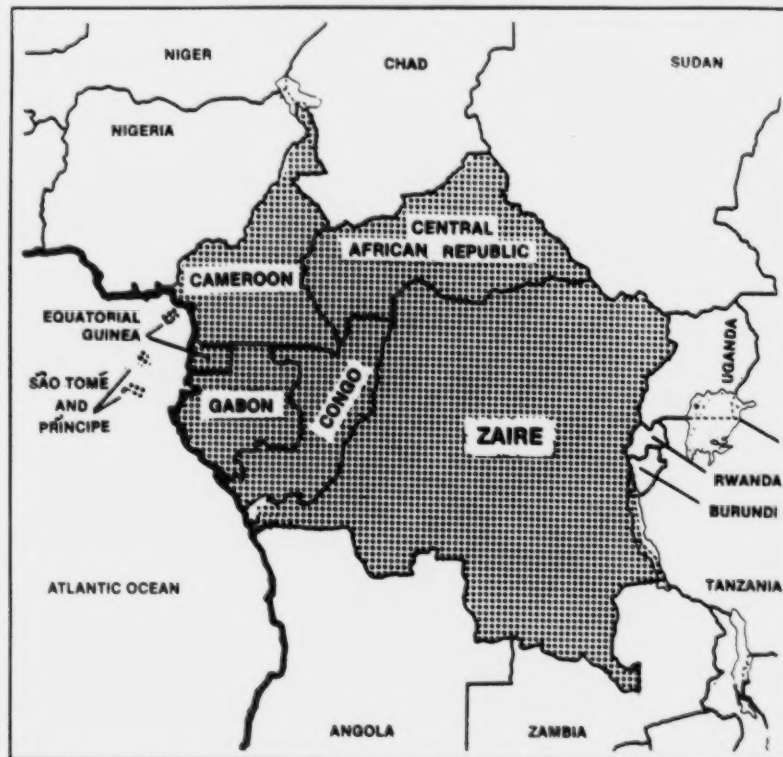
NORTH AFRICA



	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Western Sahara	92,000*	266,770
Morocco	23,700,000	409,200
Algeria	22,800,000	2,460,500
Libya	3,900,000	1,758,610
Egypt	50,500,000	1,000,258
Tunisia	7,200,000	164,206
TOTAL	108,192,000	6,059,544 sq.km.
NORTH AFRICA		

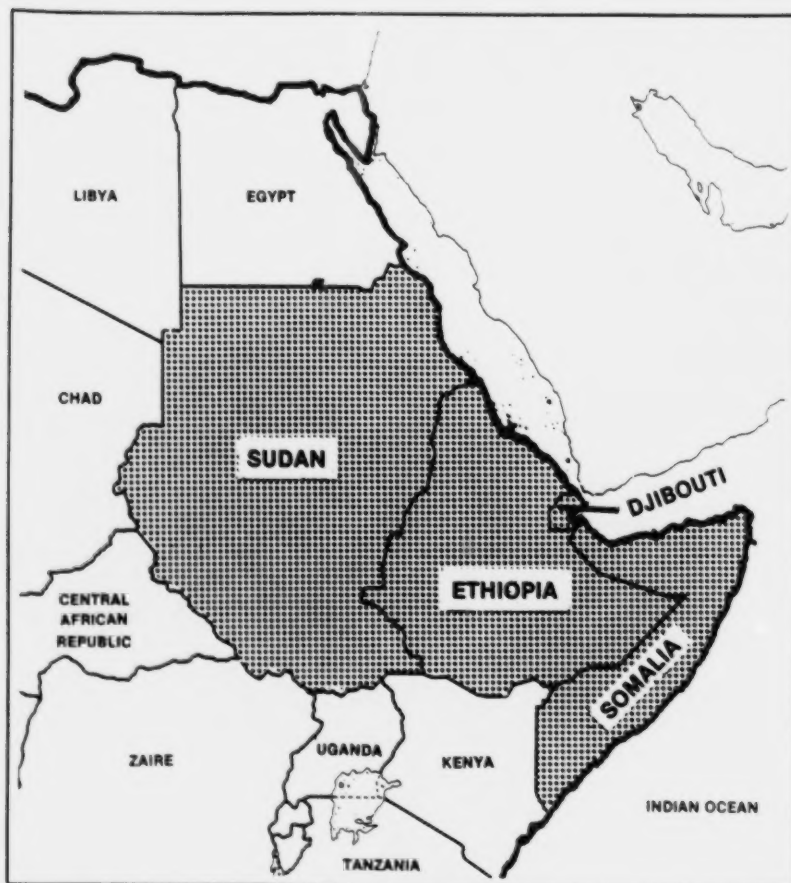
* CIA estimate for July 1986 in its 1986 The World Fact Book.

CENTRAL AFRICA



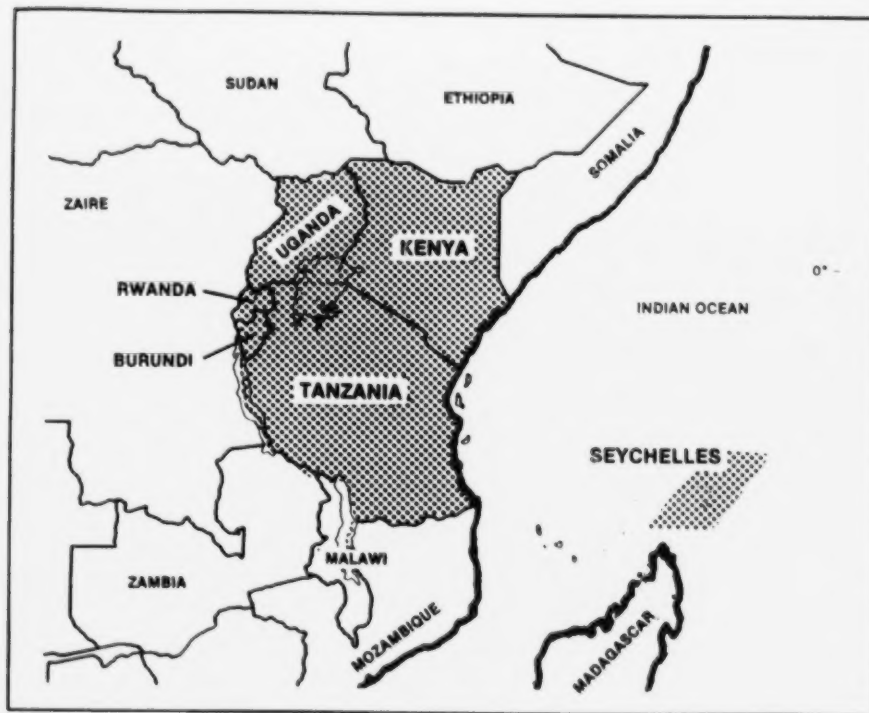
	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (sq.km.)</u>
Cameroon	10,000,000	475,400
Central African Republic	2,700,000	626,780
Gabon	1,200,000	264,180
Congo	1,800,000	349,650
Zaire	31,300,000	2,343,950
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	28,051
São Tomé and Príncipe	100,000	964
TOTAL	47,500,000	4,088,975 sq.km.
CENTRAL AFRICA		

NORTHERN EAST AFRICA



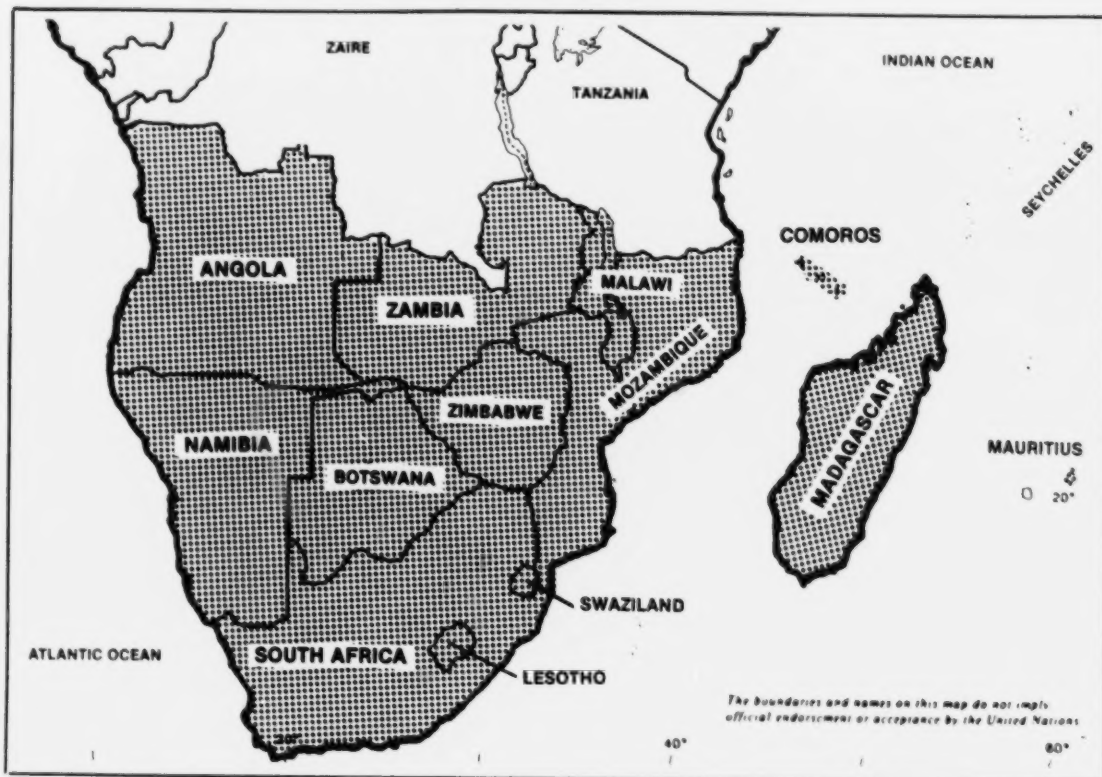
	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Sudan	22,900,000	2,504,530
Ethiopia	43,900,000	1,178,450
Djibouti	300,000	23,310
Somalia	7,800,000	637,140
TOTAL	74,900,000	4,343,430 sq.km.
NORTHERN EAST AFRICA		

CENTRAL EAST AFRICA



	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (sq.km.)</u>
Kenya	21,000,000	582,750
Uganda	15,200,000	235,690
Tanzania	22,400,000	939,652
Rwanda	6,500,000	25,900
Burundi	4,900,000	28,490
Seychelles	100,000	404
TOTAL	70,100,000	1,812,888 sq.km.
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA		

SOUTHERN AFRICA



	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Angola	8,200,000	1,245,790
Namibia	1,100,000	823,620
South Africa	33,200,000*	1,222,480
Lesotho	1,600,000	30,303
Swaziland	700,000	17,364
Mozambique	14,000,000	786,762
Malawi	7,300,000	95,053

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Zambia	7,100,000	745,920
Botswana	1,100,000	569,800
Zimbabwe	9,000,000	391,090
Madagascar	10,300,000	595,700
Comoros	500,000	2,170
Mauritius	1,000,000	1,856
TOTAL	95,100,000	6,527,908 sq.km.
SOUTHERN AFRICA		

* Preliminary Result 1980 Census: African 15,970,019 (87.2%); White 4,453,273 (18.8%); Colored 2,554,039 (10.7%); Asian 794,639 (3.3%). Total, excluding Bophuthatawana, Transkei, and Venda: 23,771,970.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

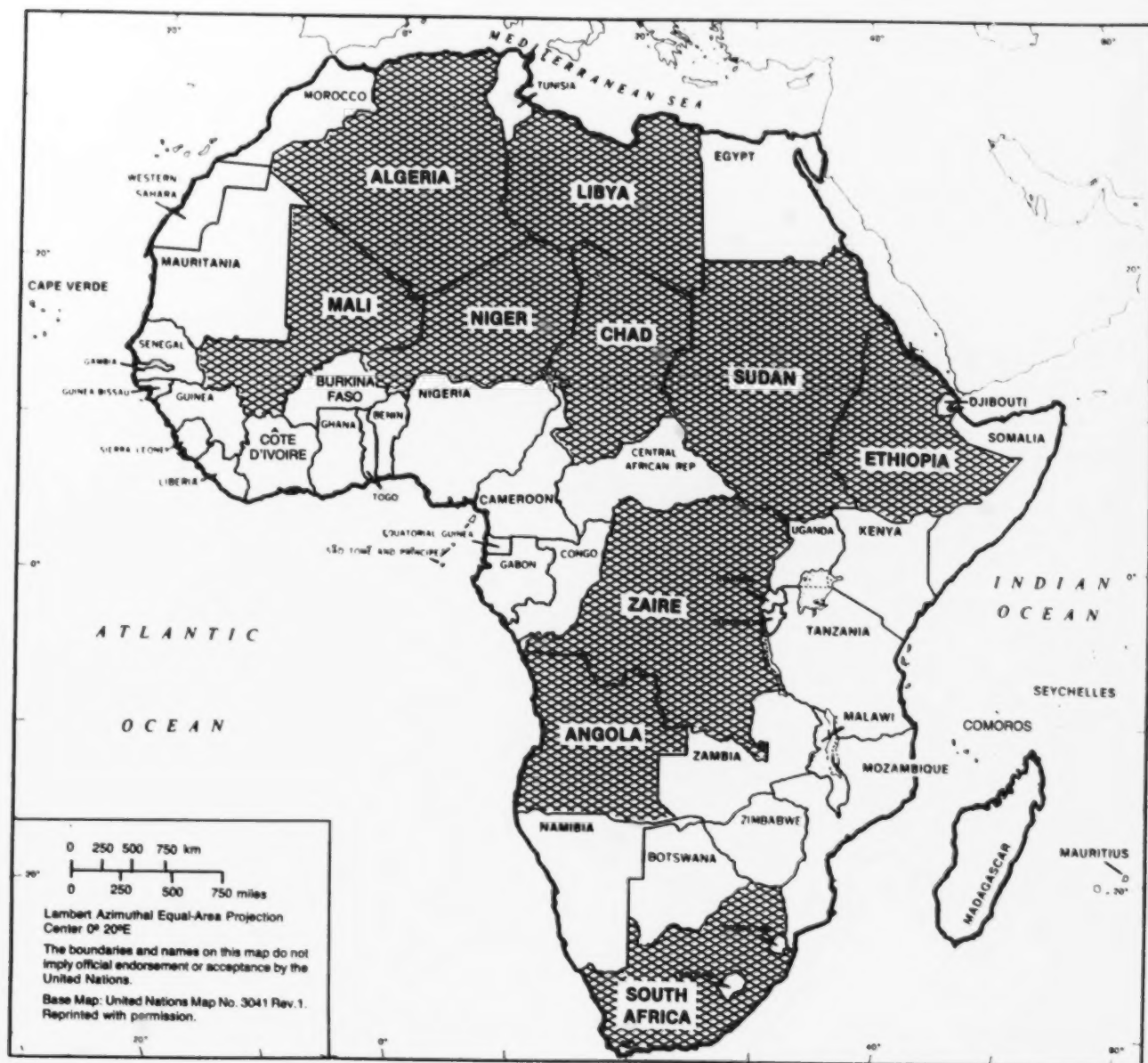
<u>Region of Africa</u>		<u>Comparison With</u>
WEST AFRICA: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	186,500,000 people 7,451,844 sq km 2,877,157 sq mi	AUSTRALIA 15,800,000 people 7,692,300 sq km 2,969,997 sq mi
NORTH AFRICA: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara	108,192,000 people 6,059,544 sq km 2,339,590 sq mi	CHINA 1,050,000,000 people 9,600,000 sq km 3,706,560 sq mi
NORTHERN EAST AFRICA: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan	74,900,000 people 4,343,430 sq km 1,676,998 sq mi	ONE HALF BRAZIL 71,650,000 people 4,260,550 sq km 1,644,998 sq mi
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda	70,000,000 people 1,812,886 sq km 699,955 sq mi	MEXICO 81,700,000 people 1,978,800 sq km 764,015 sq mi
CENTRAL AFRICA: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Príncipe, Zaïre	47,500,000 people 4,088,975 sq km 1,578,753 sq mi	INDIA 785,000,000 people 3,136,500 sq km 1,211,003 sq mi
SOUTHERN AFRICA: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	95,100,000 people 6,527,908 sq km 2,520,425 sq mi	U.S.A. 241,000,000 people 9,371,829 sq km 3,618,463 sq mi

Table constructed from CIA 1988 *The World Factbook*.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST LAND AREA



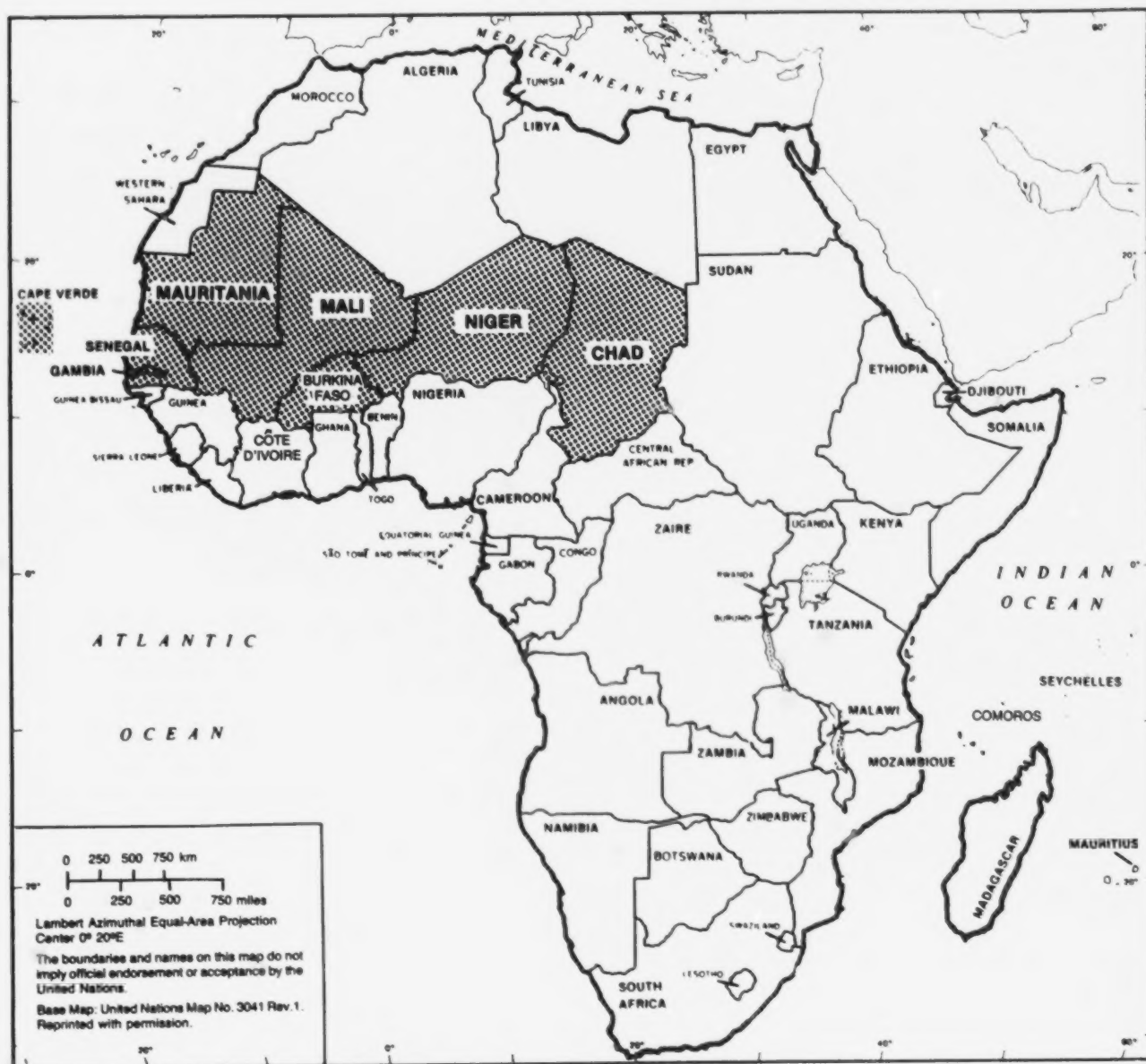
Sudan	2,505,813 sq.km.	Niger	1,267,000 sq.km.
Algeria	2,381,471 sq.km.	Angola	1,246,700 sq.km.
Zaire	2,345,409 sq.km.	Mali	1,240,000 sq.km.
Libya	1,759,540 sq.km.	Ethiopia	1,221,900 sq.km.
Chad	1,284,634 sq.km.	South Africa	1,221,037 sq. km.*

TOTAL 16,473,504 sq. km. which is 54% of
Africa's Total Area of 30,303,000 sq. km.

* Exclusive of Namibia

Data from CIA 1988 The World Factbook.

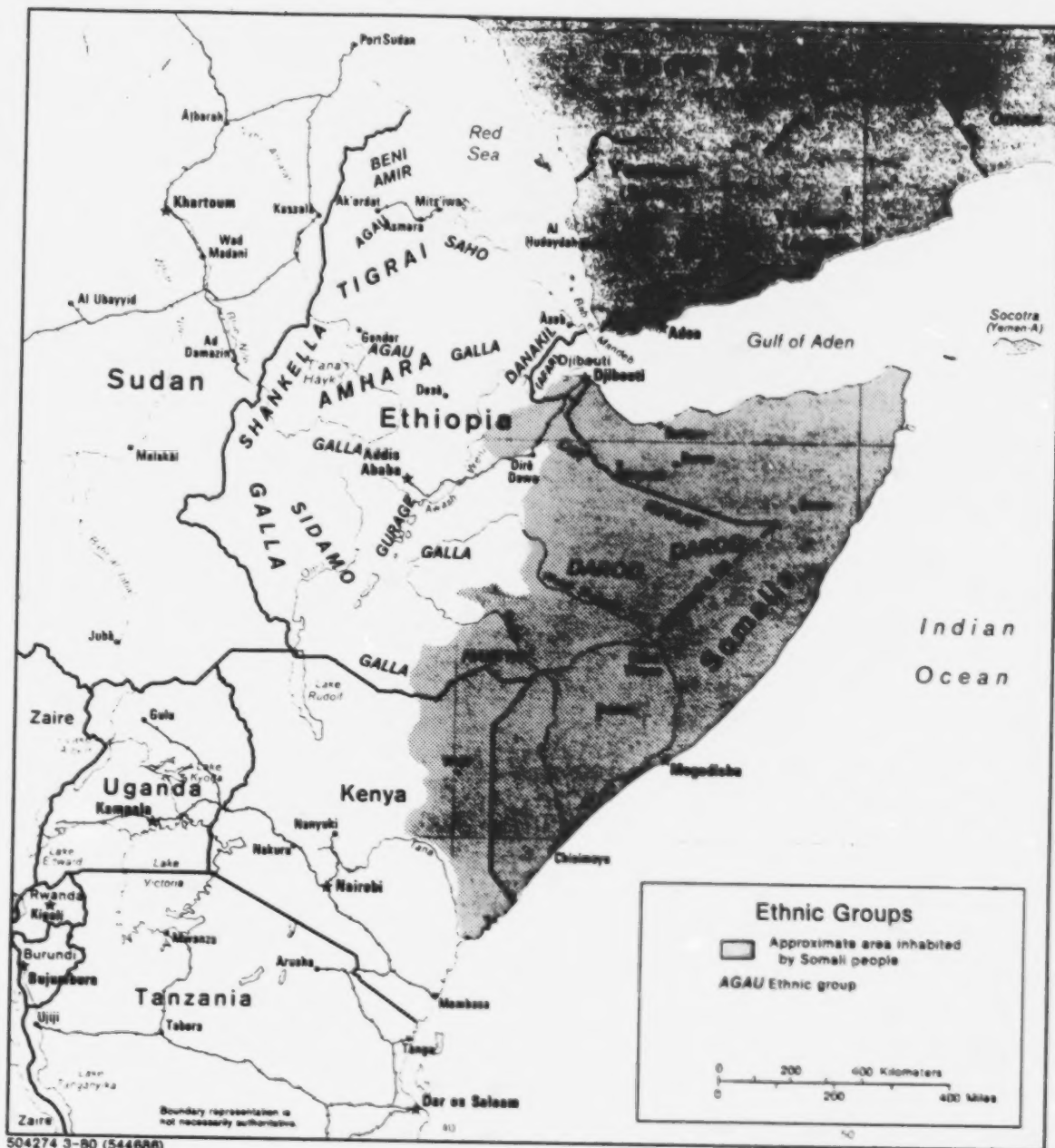
THE SAHEL



The Sahel: The seven countries which lie along the southern
edge of the Sahara Desert.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)		Population	Area (sq.km.)
Mauritania	1,900,000	1,085,210	Burkina Faso	7,100,000	274,540
Mali	7,900,000	1,204,350	The Gambia	800,000	10,360
Niger	6,700,000	1,266,510	plus: Cape Verde	300,000	4,040
Chad	5,200,000	1,284,640			
Senegal	6,900,000	198,850	TOTAL THE SAHEL	36,800,000	5,326,490 sq.km.

HORN OF AFRICA



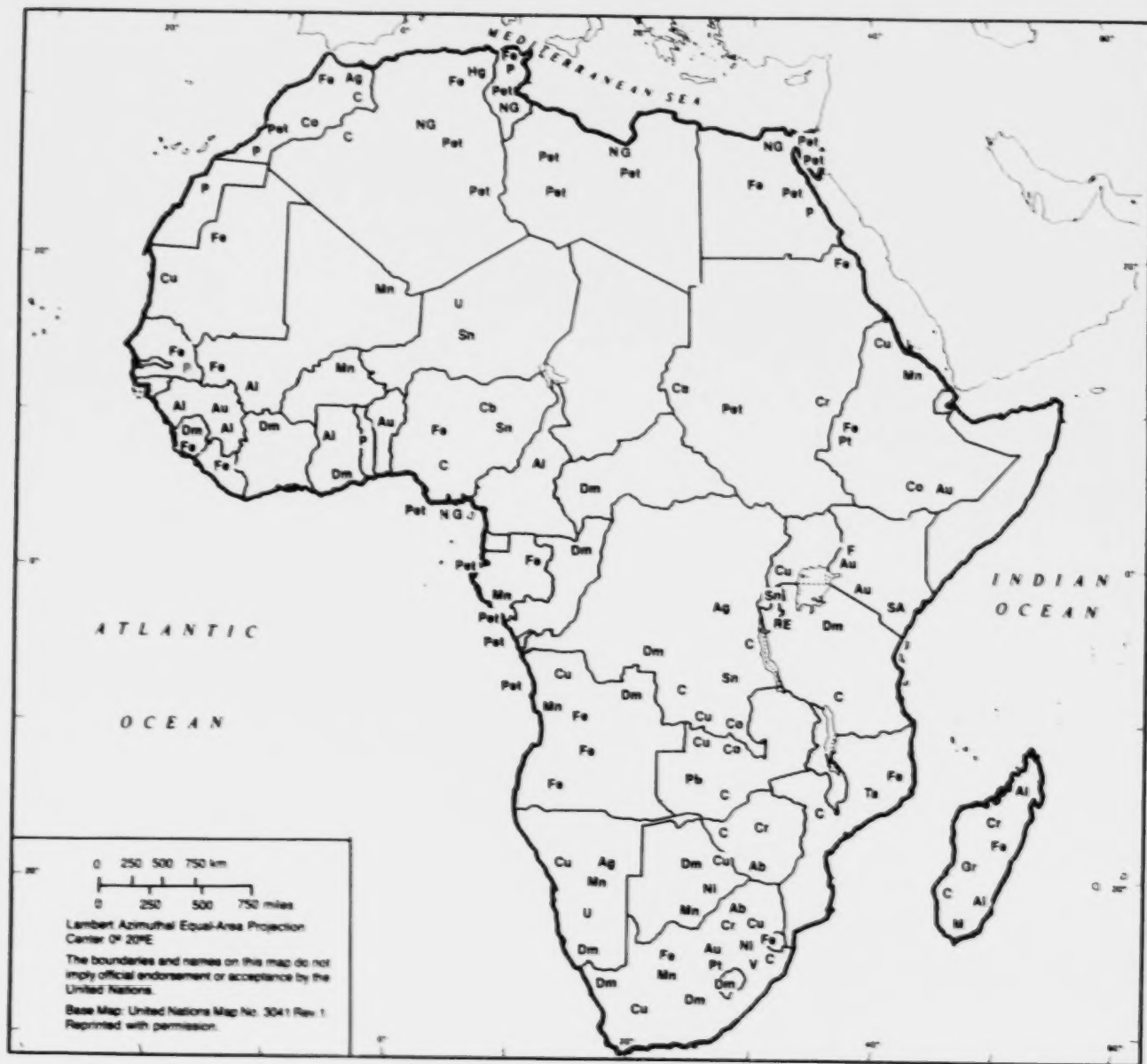
Source: CIA, 1980.

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ISLANDS OFF THE EAST COAST



MAJOR METALS AND MINERALS

Indications of locations are not exact.



Ab	Asbestos	Dm	Diamond	Pet	Petroleum
Ag	Silver	F	Fluorite	Pt	Platinum
Al	Bauxite	Fe	Iron	RE	Rare Earths
Au	Gold	Gr	Graphite	SA	Soda Ash
Ba	Barite	Hg	Mercury	Sb	Antimony
C	Coal	M	Mica	Sn	Tin
Cb	Columbium	Mn	Manganese	Ta	Tantalum
Ca	Calcite	NG	Natural Gas	U	Uranium
Cr	Chromium	Ni	Nickel	V	Vandium
Cu	Copper	P	Phosphate Rock		
		Pb	Lead		

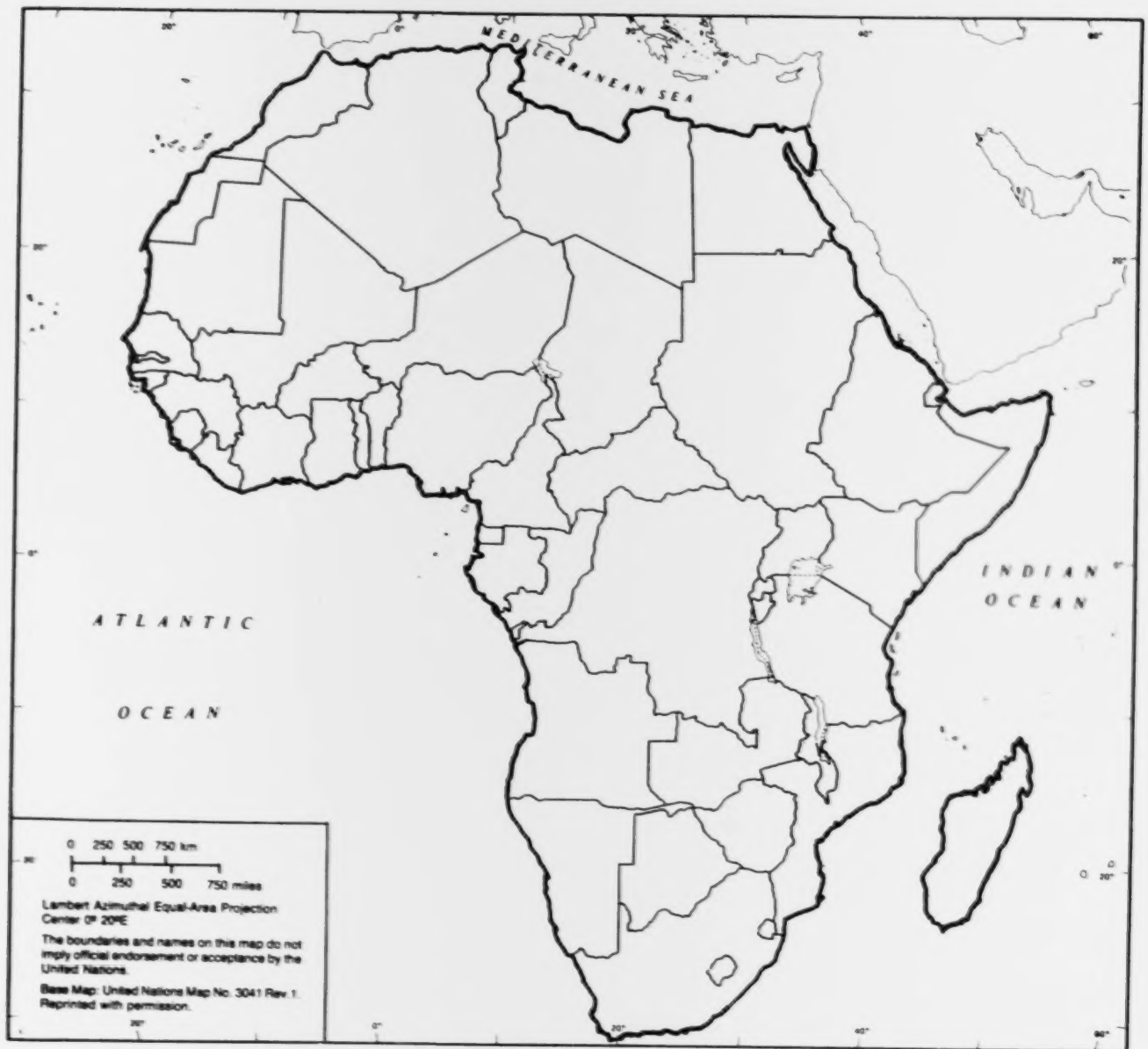
Sources: Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and from U.S. Department of State.

JOHANNESBURG AND VICINITY



Source: CIA, 1977.

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



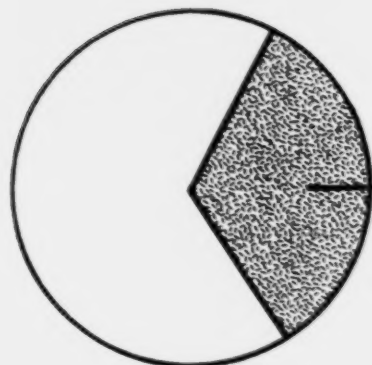
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY



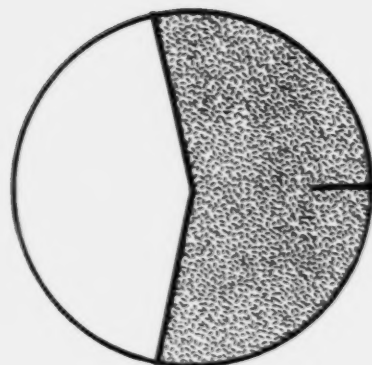
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS



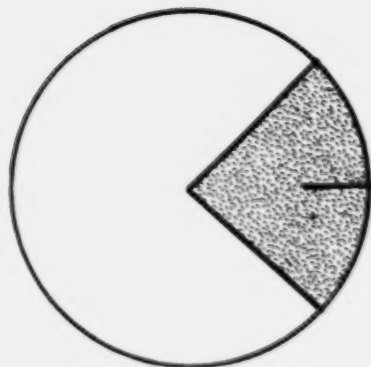
THE DOMINATING NUMBERS OF WEST AFRICA AND NIGERIA



The 17 countries of
West Africa contain
32% of Africa's population



Nigeria contains
56.5% of West Africa's population



In the 46 countries and
areas of Sub-Saharan Africa
almost one if four lives in
Nigeria

Charts are based on population from Population Reference Bureau,
Inc. 1985 World Population Data Sheet.

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS, AND CAPITALS

Listed below are 51 countries, plus Namibia and Western Sahara.

Country or Region	Est'd 1988 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year
Algeria	22,800,000	Algiers	2,200,000	1982
Angola	8,200,000	(El Djazair)		
Benin	4,100,000	Luanda	1,100,000	1981
Botswana	1,100,000	Porto-Novo	208,258 *	1982
Burkina Faso	7,100,000	Gaborone	79,000	1984
Burundi	4,900,000	Ougadougou	359,000	1985
Cameroon	10,000,000	Bujumbura	240,000	1985
Cape Verde	300,000	Yaounde	650,000	1984
Central African Rep.	2,700,000	Praia	50,000	1984
Chad	5,200,000	Bangui	(met.) 473,000	1984
Comoros	500,000	N'djamena	225,000	1983
Congo Republic	1,800,000	Moroni	(met.) 26,000	1985
Côte d'Ivoire	10,500,000	Brazzaville	(met.) 200,000	1980
Djibouti	300,000	Abidjan	(met.) 1,686,000	1981
Egypt	50,500,000	Djibouti	(met.) 200,000	1982
		El Qahira	5,881,000	1983
		(Cairo)		
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	Malabo	34,980	1984
Ethiopia	43,900,000	Addis Ababa	1,412,000	1984
Gabon	1,200,000	Libreville	180,000	1983
Gambia	800,000	Banjul	44,538	1983 census
Ghana	13,800,000	Accra	859,000	1984
Guinea	6,200,000	Conakry	658,000	1983
Guinea-Bissau	900,000	Bissau	109,500	1979
Kenya	21,000,000	Nairobi	(met.) 1,100,000	1985
Lesotho	1,800,000	Maseru	80,250	1984
Liberia	2,300,000	Monrovia	306,000	1984
Libya	3,900,000	Tripoli	820,000	1982
Madagascar	10,300,000	Antananarivo	650,000	1984
Malawi	7,300,000	Lilongwe	172,000	1984
Mali	7,900,000	Bamako	(met.) 620,000	1984
Mauritania	1,900,000	Nouakchott	250,000	1981
Mauritius	1,000,000	Port Louis	148,000	1983
Morocco	23,700,000	Rabat	518,000	1982
Mozambique	14,000,000	Maputo	785,000	1982
Namibia	1,100,000	Windhoek	110,644	1981 census †
Niger	6,700,000	Niamey	300,000	1984
Nigeria	105,400,000	Lagos	1,097,000 +	—
Rwanda	6,500,000	Kigali	150,000	1983
São Tomé and Príncipe	100,000	São Tomé	35,000	1984
Senegal	6,900,000	Dakar	1,300,000	1982
Seychelles	100,000	Victoria	23,000	1980
Sierra Leone	3,700,000	Freetown	375,000	1982
Somalia	7,800,000	Mogadishu	600,000	1984
South Africa	33,200,000 ‡	Cape Town	(met.) 1,567,000	1983
Sudan	22,900,000	(Legislative)		
Swaziland	700,000	Khartoum	476,000	1983
		Mbabane	45,000	1985
Tanzania	22,400,000	Dar es Salaam	1,400,000	1984
Togo	3,000,000	Lomé	250,000	1984
Tunisia	7,200,000	Tunis	1,000,000	1984
Uganda	15,200,000	Kampala	331,000	1985
Western Sahara	92,000 *	El Aaiun	24,048 **	1970 census
Zaire	31,300,000	Kinshasa	3,000,000	1985
Zambia	7,100,000	Lusaka	532,000	1984
Zimbabwe	9,000,000	Harare	(met.) 656,000	1982 census

Total populations for the 51 countries plus Namibia and Western Sahara: 582,092,000.

+ Some estimates say Lagos has over 4 million population
 ‡ See page 12 for Population "Breakdown"

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1987 World Almanac.

* * The Statesman's Year-Book, 1986-87.
 † Europe Year Book 1986.
 * As per CIA 1986 The World Factbook.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

Algeria 24
Angola 18
Benin 92
Botswana 5
Burkina Faso 65

Burundi 435
Cameroon 53
Cape Verde 200
Central African Republic 11
Chad 10

Comoros 560
Congo 14
Côte d'Ivoire 81
Djibouti 35
Egypt 127

Equatorial Guinea 32
Ethiopia 90
Gabon 10
Gambia 172
Ghana 141

Guinea 59
Guinea-Bissau 62
Kenya 90
Lesotho 129
Liberia 58

Libya 6
Madagascar 44
Malawi 154
Mali 16
Mauritania 4

Mauritius 1,280
Morocco 134
Mozambique 44
Namibia 4
Niger 13

Nigeria 288
Rwanda 601
São Tomé & Príncipe 282
Senegal 89
Seychelles 369

Sierra Leone 140
Somalia 31
South Africa 69
Sudan 24
Swaziland 97

Tanzania 59
Togo 140
Tunisia 115
Uganda 161
Western Sahara 0.89

Zaire 34
Zambia 24
Zimbabwe 58

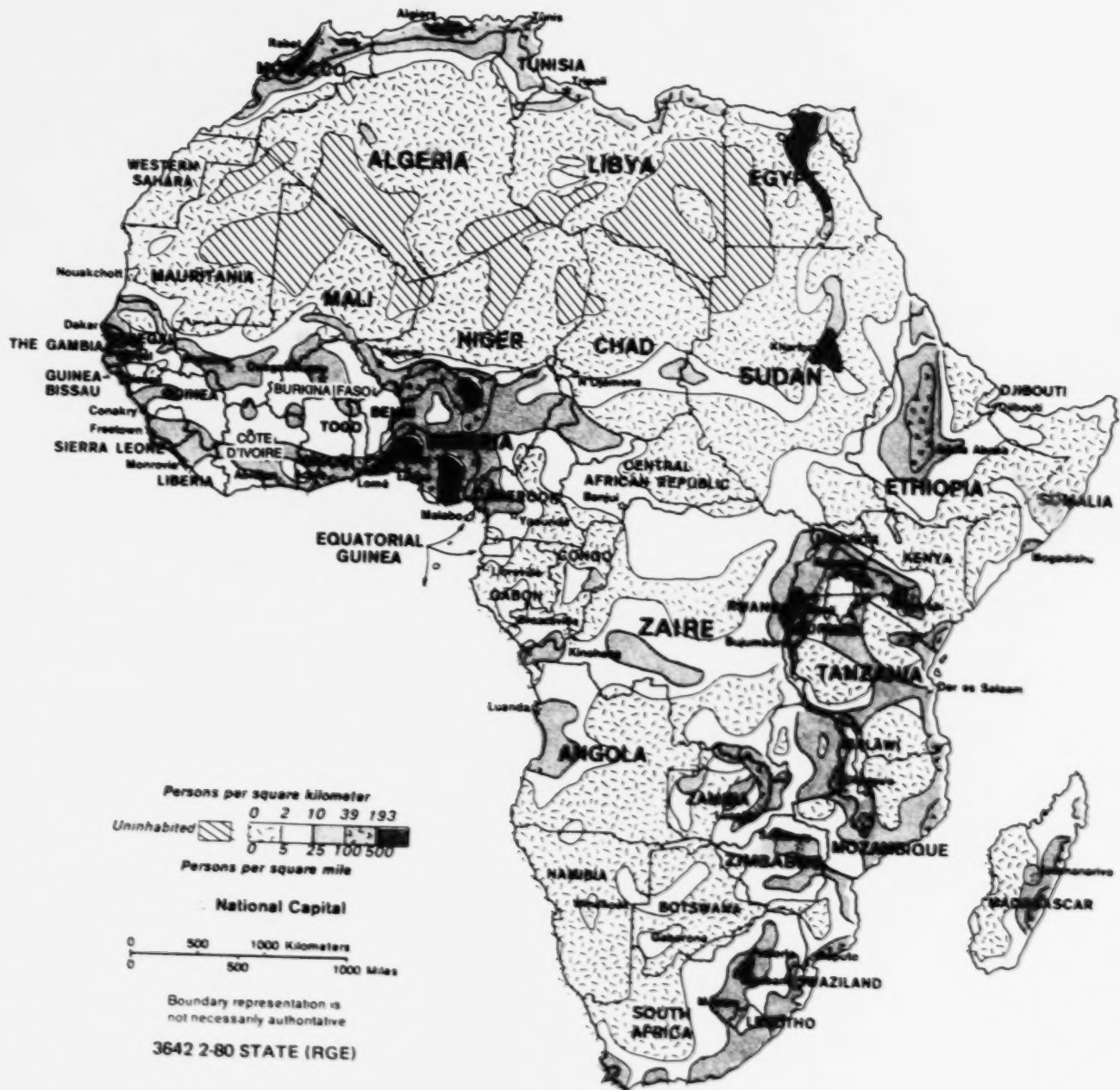
Others

Argentina 29
China 280
India 606
Indonesia 235
Iran 71

Israel 526
Mexico 105
Philippines 490
Turkey 168
U.S.A. 64

Data from 1987 The World Almanac.

POPULATION DENSITY



Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

Algeria
 Algiers (El Djazair) 2,200,000 1982
 Oran (Wahran) 633,000 1982

Côte d'Ivoire
 Abidjan (met.) 1,686,100 1981

Egypt
 El Qahira (Cairo) 5,881,000 1983
 El Iskandariyah (Alexandria) 2,708,000 1983
 El Giza 1,509,000 1983

Ethiopia
 Addis Ababa 1,412,000 1984

Ghana
 Accra 859,000 1984

Guinea
 Conakry 656,000 1983

Kenya
 Nairobi (met.) 1,100,000 1985

Libya
 Tripoli 820,000 1982

Morocco
 Casablanca 2,158,349 1982 census#
 Marrakech 482,605 1982 census#
 Rabat-Sale 893,042 1982 census#
 Fez 548,206 1982 census#

Mozambique
 Maputo 785,000 1982

Nigeria
 Lagos (met.) 4,000,000 1980
 Ibadan 847,000 1975
 (1975 est. by UN)

Senegal
 Dakar 1,300,000 1982

***South Africa**
 Johannesburg (met.) 1,729,137 1980 census†
 Cape Town (met.) 1,779,188 1980 census†
 Durban (met.) 1,021,057 1980 census†
 Pretoria (met.) 849,950 1980 census†
 Port Elizabeth (met.) 711,753 1980 census†

Tanzania
 Dar es Salaam 1,400,000 1984

Tunisia
 Tunis 1,000,000 1984

Zaire
 Kinshasa 3,000,000 1985
 Kananga 601,239 1985

Zambia
 Lusaka (met.) 538,000 1984

Zimbabwe
 Harare (met.) 652,000 1982 census

* Major Black Cities in South Africa:
 Soweto (current estimates are that its population
 ranges up to 1,500,000)

Alice
 Umlazi
 Umtata

† Data from Europe Year Book, 1986.
 # Data from The Statesman's Year-Book, 1986-87.
 Data from 1987 The World Almanac.

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES



THOSE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS WORLDWIDE

(percent)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2025
World total	36.9	38.3	39.9	41.6	43.6	45.8	48.2	53.8	62.5
More developed regions ^(a)	66.4	68.7	70.6	72.4	74.2	76.0	77.8	81.2	85.4
Less developed regions ^(b)	25.2	27.1	29.4	31.7	34.4	37.3	40.4	47.3	57.7
Africa	22.9	25.6	28.7	32.1	35.5	38.9	42.2	48.7	58.3
Americas	64.7	66.7	68.8	71.0	73.1	75.2	77.1	80.5	84.7
Latin America	57.4	61.5	65.3	68.8	71.9	74.5	76.6	80.0	84.2
Northern America	73.8	73.8	73.8	74.3	75.1	76.4	78.0	81.5	85.7
Asia	23.6	25.0	26.6	28.2	30.3	32.8	35.7	42.8	53.7
East Asia	26.3	27.0	28.0	28.9	30.2	32.0	34.2	40.5	51.2
South Asia	21.2	23.2	25.4	27.7	30.4	33.5	36.8	44.3	55.3
Europe	66.1	68.6	71.1	73.3	75.3	77.2	78.9	82.0	85.9
Oceania	70.8	71.7	71.6	71.7	71.9	72.4	73.1	75.0	78.4
USSR	56.7	60.0	63.2	66.3	69.2	71.9	74.3	78.4	83.4

Source: *Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations, 1950-2025: the 1982 Assessment* United Nations, New York, 1985.

(a) Northern America, Japan, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the USSR.

(b) All others.

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), 1985
Report, Pp. 31 & 31.
This page is reprinted from *World Eagle*, November 1986, P. 8.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.



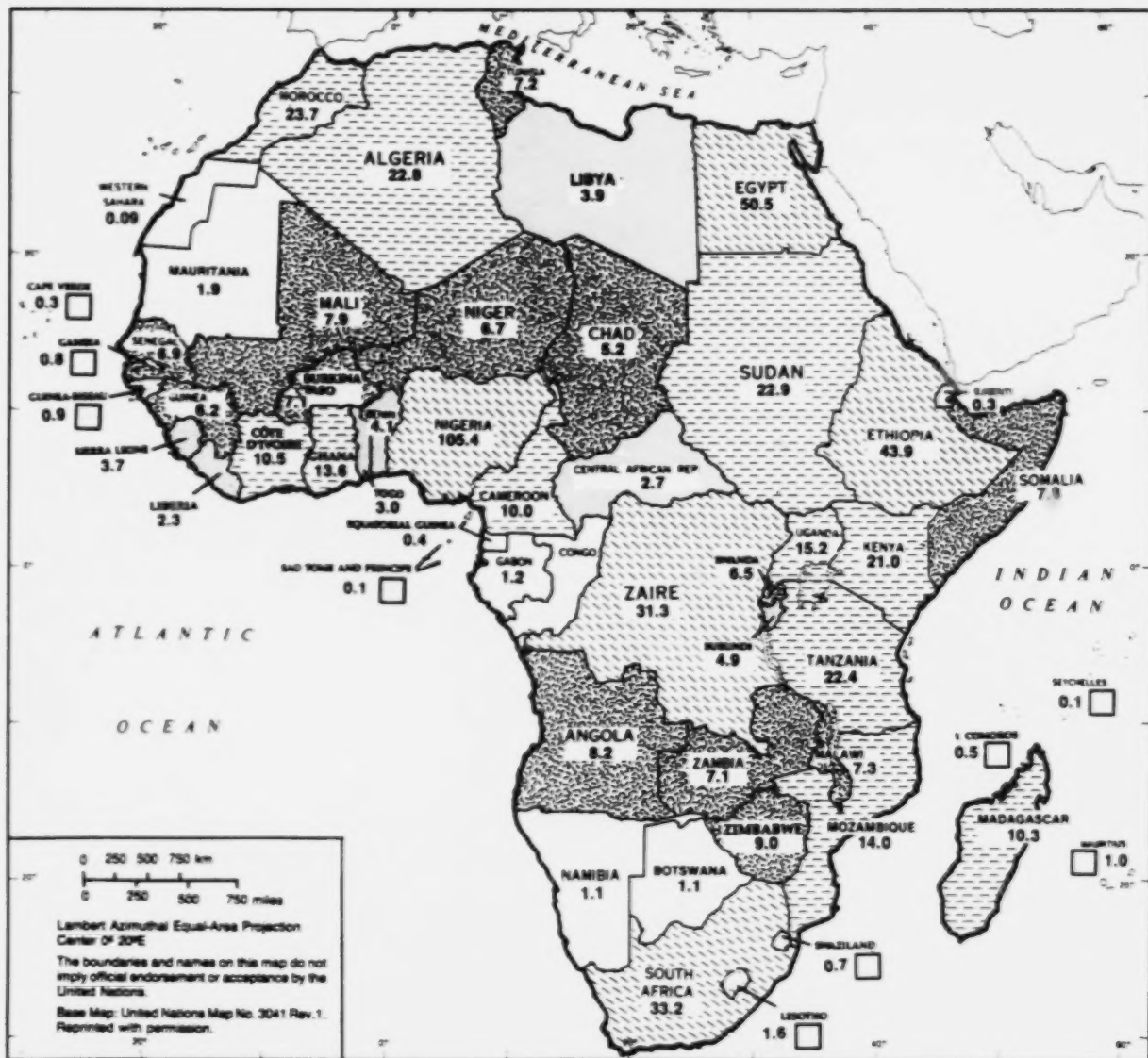
* Most Africans are prohibited by law at this time from living in urban areas.

NA = Not Available

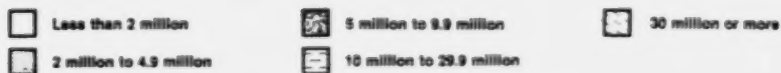
Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1988 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION GROUPINGS

(Estimates for mid-1986 in millions)

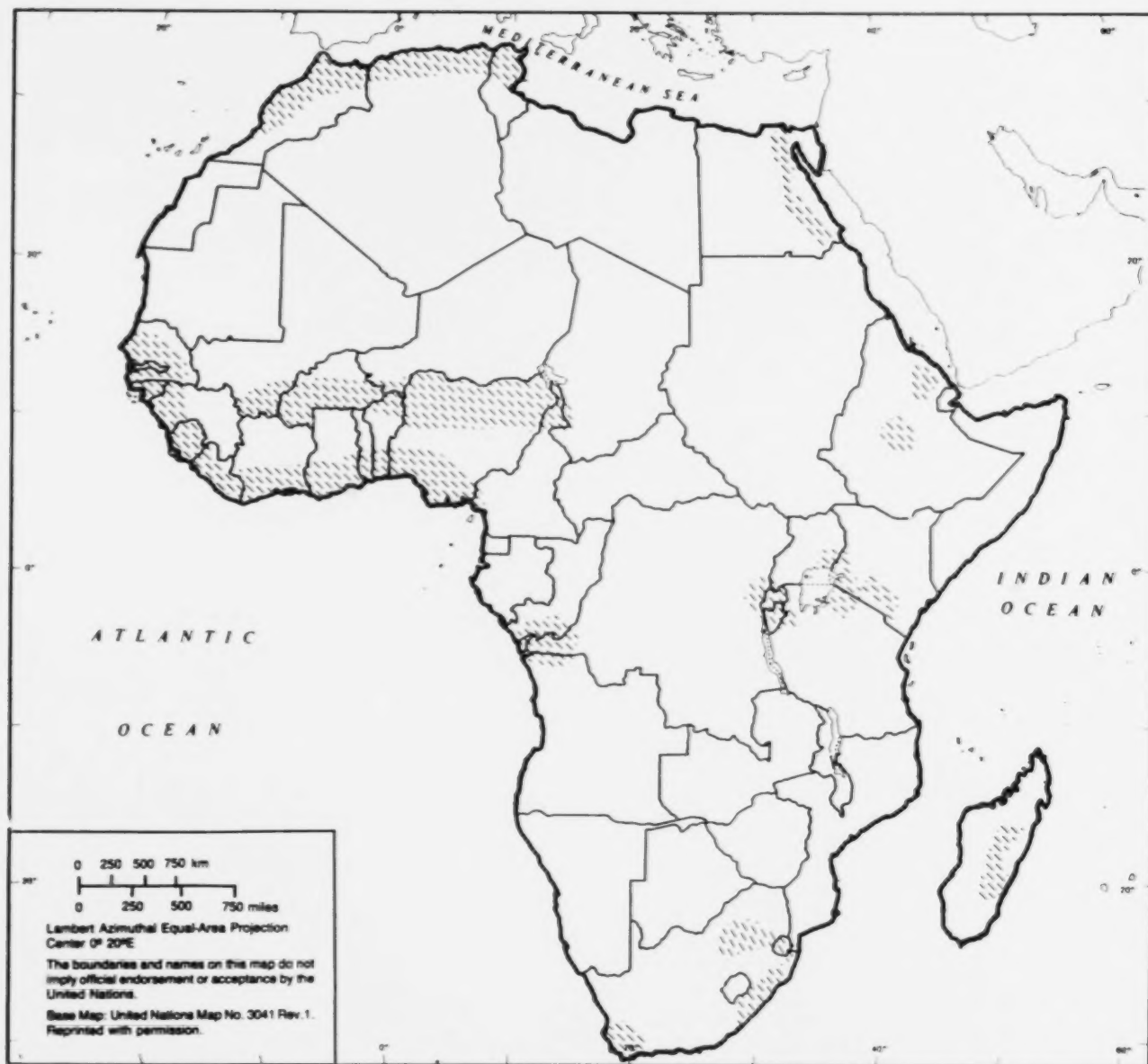


Based upon data from a recent census or by incorporating estimates made by the UN, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and official country publications.

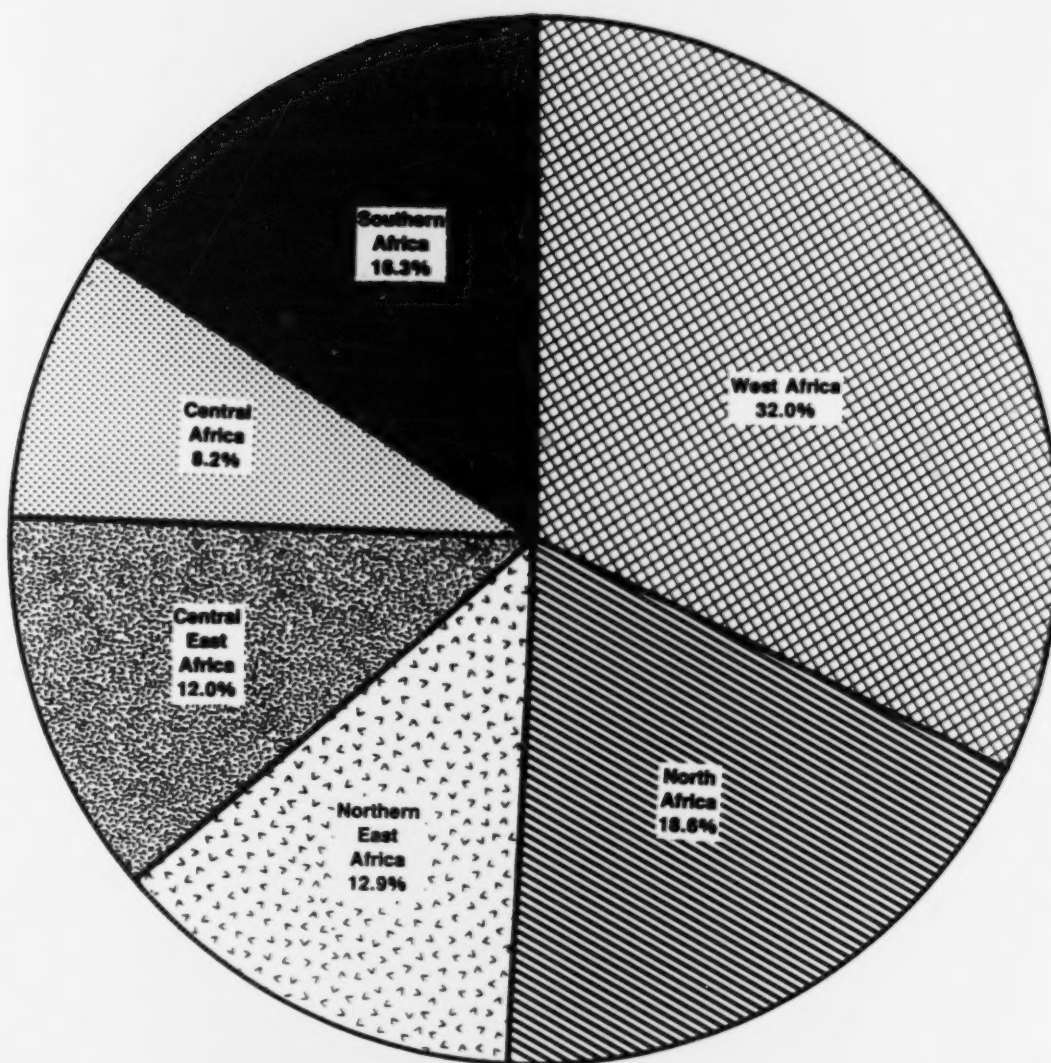


Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

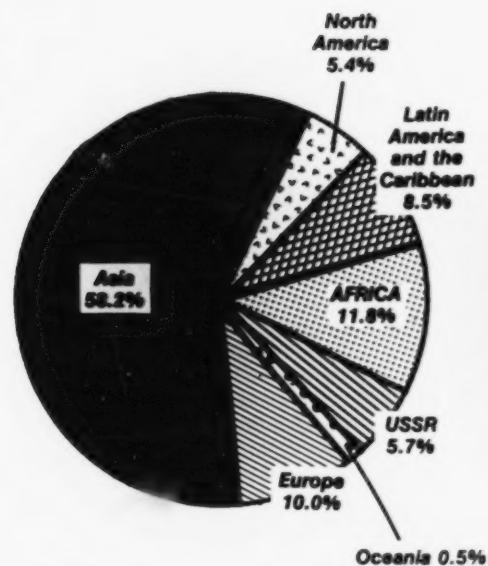
**APPROXIMATELY 55% OF THE CONTINENT'S
POPULATION LIVES IN THESE AREAS**



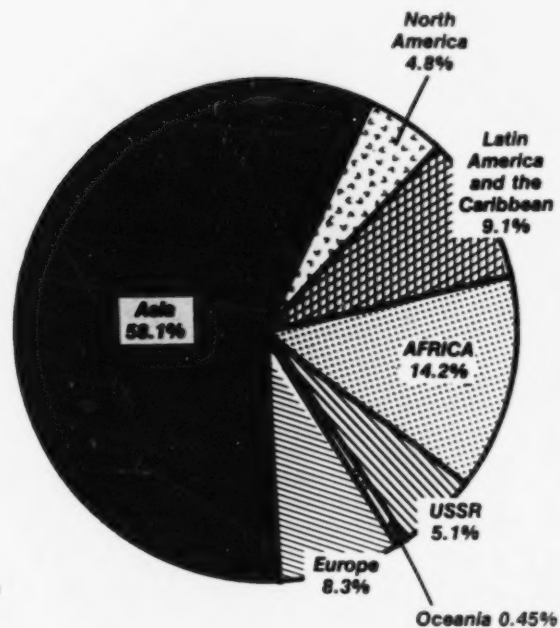
POPULATION BY REGIONS, SHARES OF TOTAL



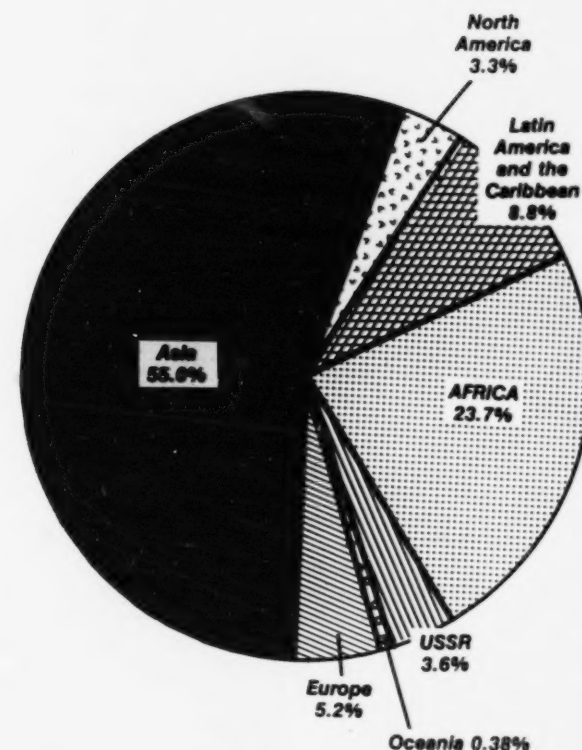
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1986, 2000, 2100



1986: 4.942 billion



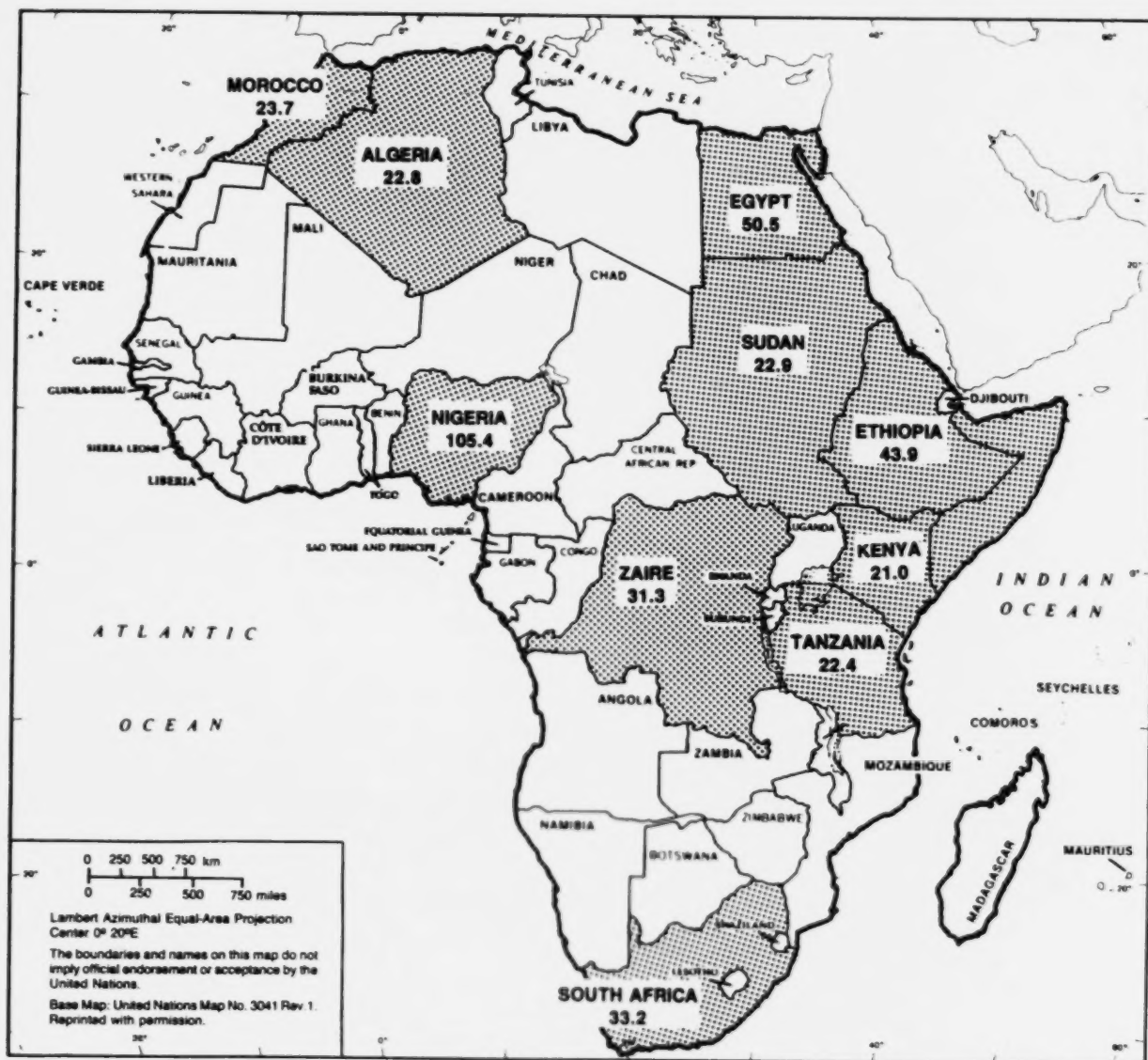
2000: 6.157 billion



2100: 10.445 billion

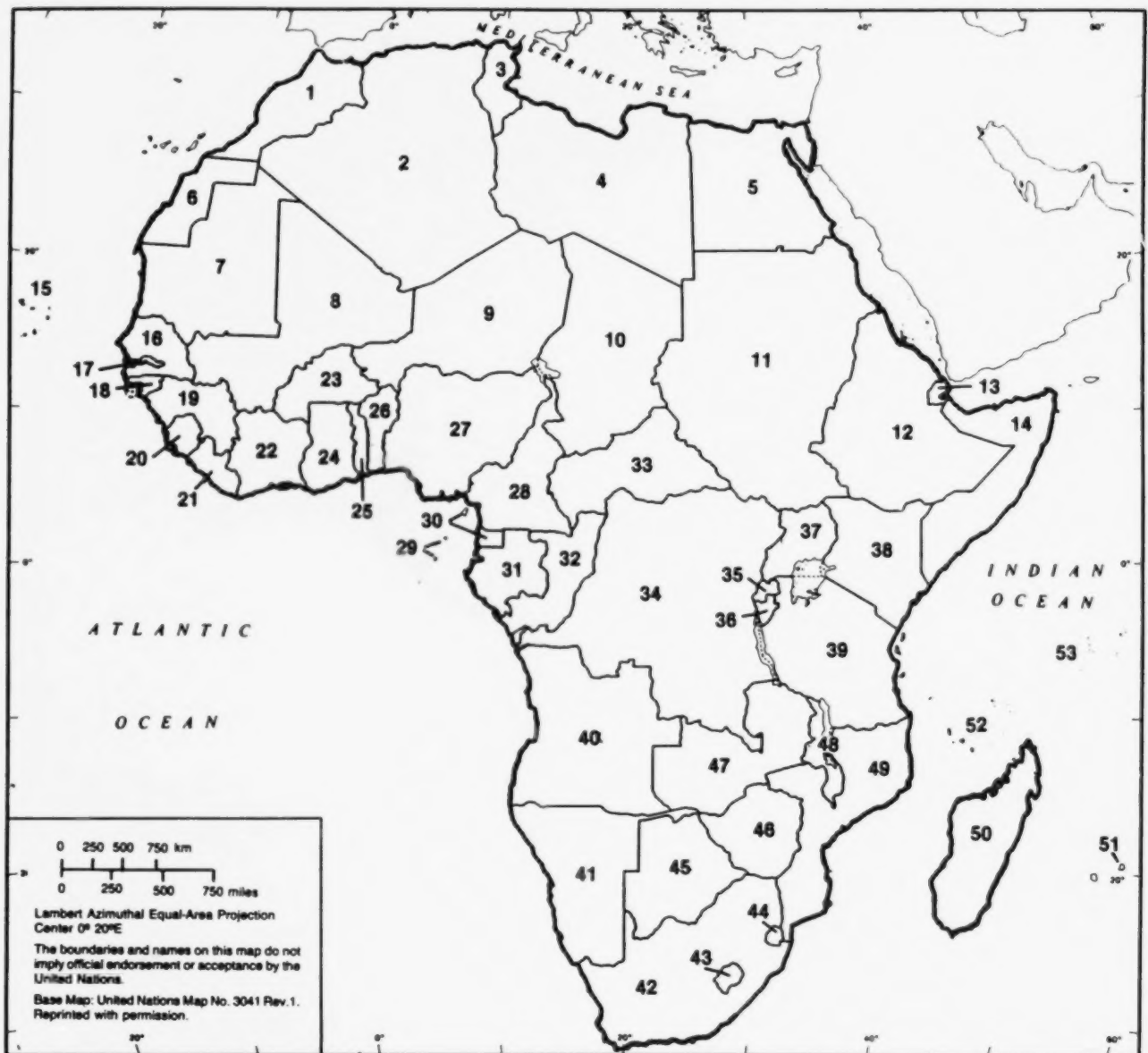
THE TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES

(Estimates for mid-1986 in millions)



Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

NAME THEM!



- 1 Morocco, 2 Algeria, 3 Tunisia, 4 Libya, 5 Egypt, 6 Western Sahara, 7 Mauritania, 8 Mali, 9 Niger, 10 Chad, 11 Sudan, 12 Ethiopia, 13 Djibouti, 14 Somalia, 15 Cape Verde, 16 Senegal, 17 Gambia, 18 Guinea-Bissau, 19 Guinea, 20 Sierra Leone, 21 Liberia, 22 Cote d'Ivoire, 23 Burkina Faso, 24 Ghana, 25 Togo, 26 Benin, 27 Nigeria, 28 Cameroon, 29 São Tomé and Príncipe, 30 Equatorial Guinea, 31 Gabon, 32 Congo Republic, 33 Central African Republic, 34 Zaire, 35 Rwanda, 36 Burundi, 37 Uganda, 38 Kenya, 39 Tanzania, 40 Angola, 41 Namibia, 42 South Africa, 43 Lesotho, 44 Swaziland, 45 Botswana, 46 Zimbabwe, 47 Zambia, 48 Malawi, 49 Mozambique, 50 Madagascar, 51 Mauritius, 52 Comoros, 53 Seychelles.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Country or Area	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
(see footnotes on following page)						
Algeria	43	11	3.2	88	6.7	60
Angola	47	22	2.5	143	6.5	42
Benin	51	21	3.0	120	7.1	44
Botswana	45	12	3.3	76	6.6	56
Burkina Faso	48	22	2.6	149	6.6	45
Burundi	47	17	3.0	124	6.4	47
Cameroon	44	17	2.7	103	6.4	51
Cape Verde	35	11	2.4	75	4.8	60
Central African Rep.	47	19	2.8	142	5.9	43
Chad	45	25	2.0	142	6.0	43
Comoros	46	15	3.1	88	6.3	50
Congo	44	19	2.6	81	6.0	47
Cote d'Ivoire	46	16	3.0	110	6.8	51
Djibouti	43	18	2.5	132	6.8	47
Egypt	37	11	2.6	100	5.3	58
Equatorial Guinea	42	19	2.3	132	5.7	44
Ethiopia	44	23	2.1	168	6.5	41
Gabon	34	18	1.6	112	4.7	49
Gambia	49	29	2.0	174	6.5	35
Ghana	47	13	3.4	90	6.5	54
Guinea	47	24	2.3	159	6.3	40
Guinea-Bissau	41	22	1.9	143	5.4	43
Kenya	54	12	4.2	72	8.0	53
Lesotho	42	17	2.5	111	5.8	49
Liberia	48	17	3.1	132	7.0	49
Libya	44	11	3.3	97	6.9	58
Madagascar	45	17	2.8	67	6.1	50
Malawi	53	21	3.2	158	7.0	45
Mali	50	23	2.8	180	6.8	42
Mauritania	50	21	2.9	137	7.0	44
Mauritius	21	7	1.5	25	2.5	67
Morocco	37	11	2.6	97	5.5	58
Mozambique	45	20	2.5	153	6.1	45
Namibia	43*	14*	2.9*	110*	6.1*	48*
Niger	51	23	2.8	140	7.2	43
Nigeria	48	18	3.0	127	6.5	49
Rwanda	54	16	3.8	124	7.6	47
Sao Tome & Principe	39	10	2.9	69	5.3	65
Senegal	48	19	2.9	112	7.1	43
Seychelles	27	8	1.9	14	3.5	70

* Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

continued 

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS *continued*

Country or Area	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Sierra Leone	47	30	1.8	180	6.2	34
Somalia	48	23	2.5	155	6.7	41
South Africa	33*	10*	2.3*	86*	5.0*	54*
Sudan	46	17	2.9	118	6.6	48
Swaziland	47	17	3.0	129	6.6	49
Tanzania	50	15	3.5	115	7.2	51
Togo	48	17	3.1	107	6.2	51
Tunisia	33	6	2.7	85	4.9	61
Uganda	50	17	3.4	112	7.0	49
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	42	14	2.8	106	5.9	50
Zambia	48	15	3.3	88	6.8	53
Zimbabwe	47	12	3.5	80	6.7	56

OTHERS

Canada	15	7	0.8	8.1	1.7	75
Japan	13	6	0.7	6.2	1.8	77
USA	16	9	.7	10.5	1.8	75
USSR	20	11	.9	31.0	2.4	69
West Germany	10	11	-0.2	9.6	1.3	74

Crude Birth Rate: Annual number of births per 1,000 population.

Crude Death Rate: Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of children under the age 1 year per 1,000 births. Rates shown with decimals are registered national statistics while those without are estimates from sources cited above.

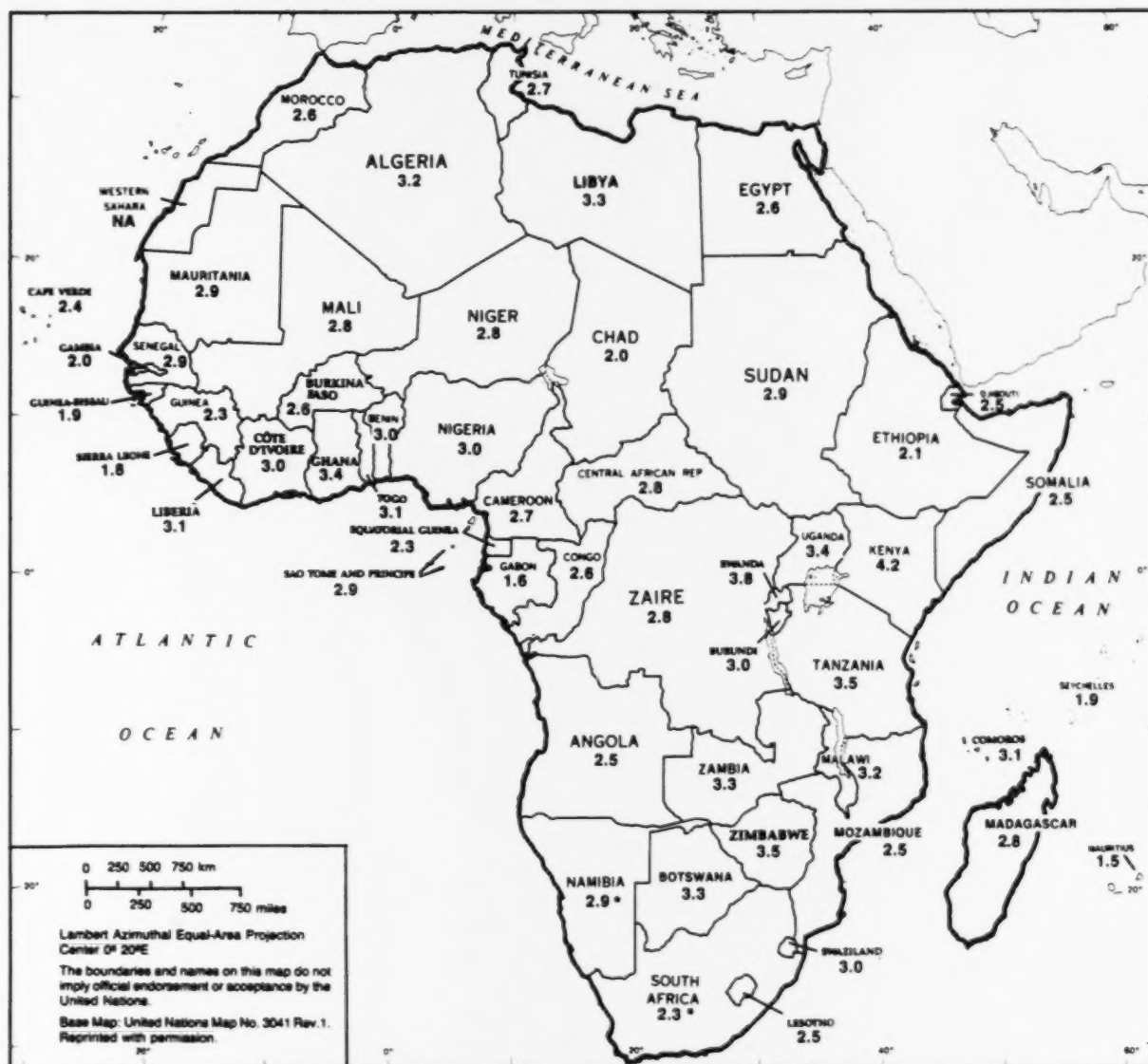
Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her child-bearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level, a population will eventually stop growing.

Life Expectancy at Birth (Years): The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels.

* Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1988 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE



Birth rate minus the death rate; since the rates were based on the unrounded birth and death rate, they do not always exactly equal the difference between the rates.

Others			
Argentina	1.6	Israel	1.6
China	1.0	Mexico	2.6
India	2.3	Philippines	2.5
Indonesia	2.1	Turkey	2.5
Iran	2.9	U.S.A.	0.7

*Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % ...

will cause the population of that area to double in ...

0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.



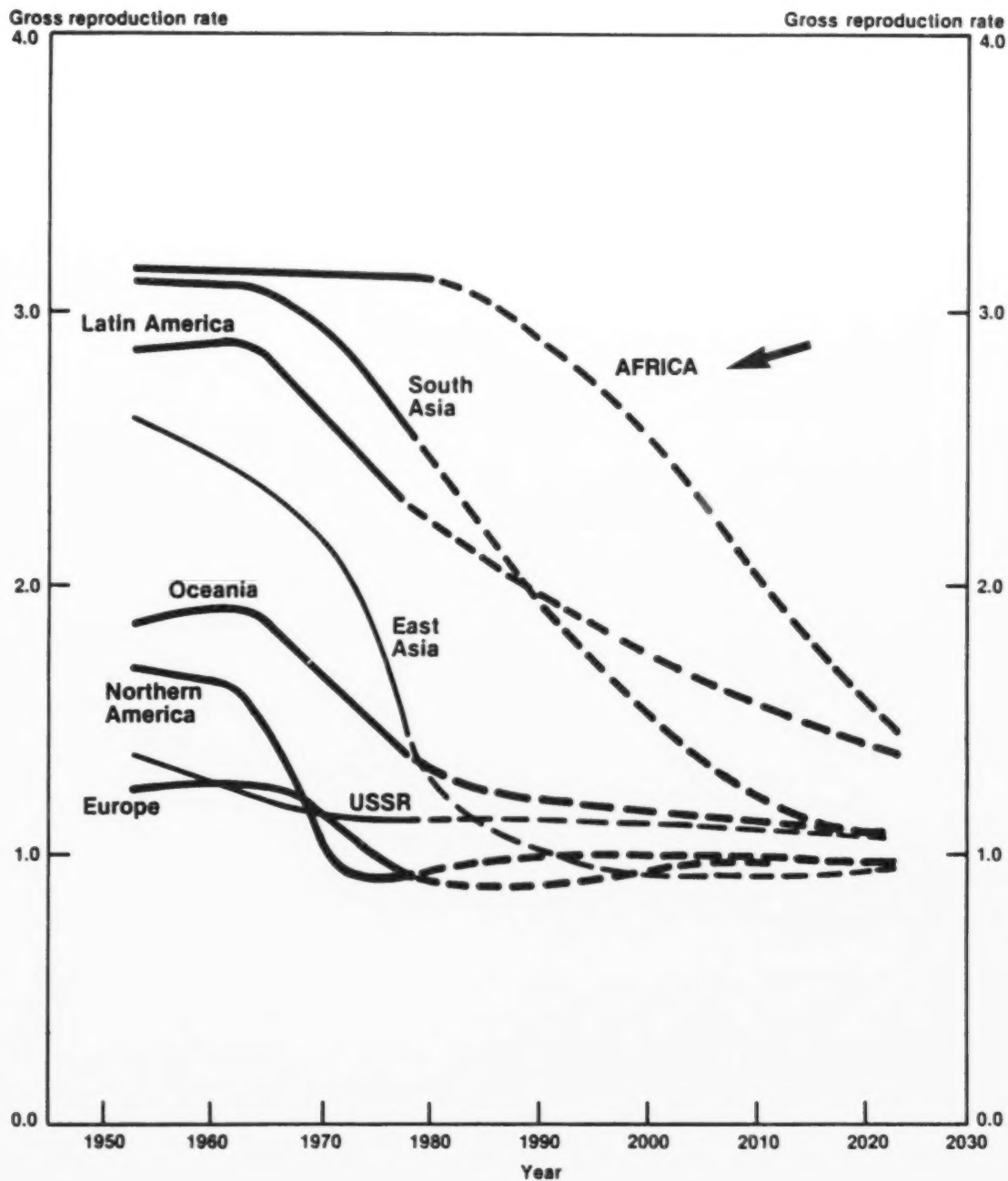
Others

Canada	22/10	Poland	25/9
China	34/5	U.S.A.	22/12
East Germany	19/14	U.S.S.R.	25/10
Japan	22/10	West Germany	17/15

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES IN WORLD, BY REGION

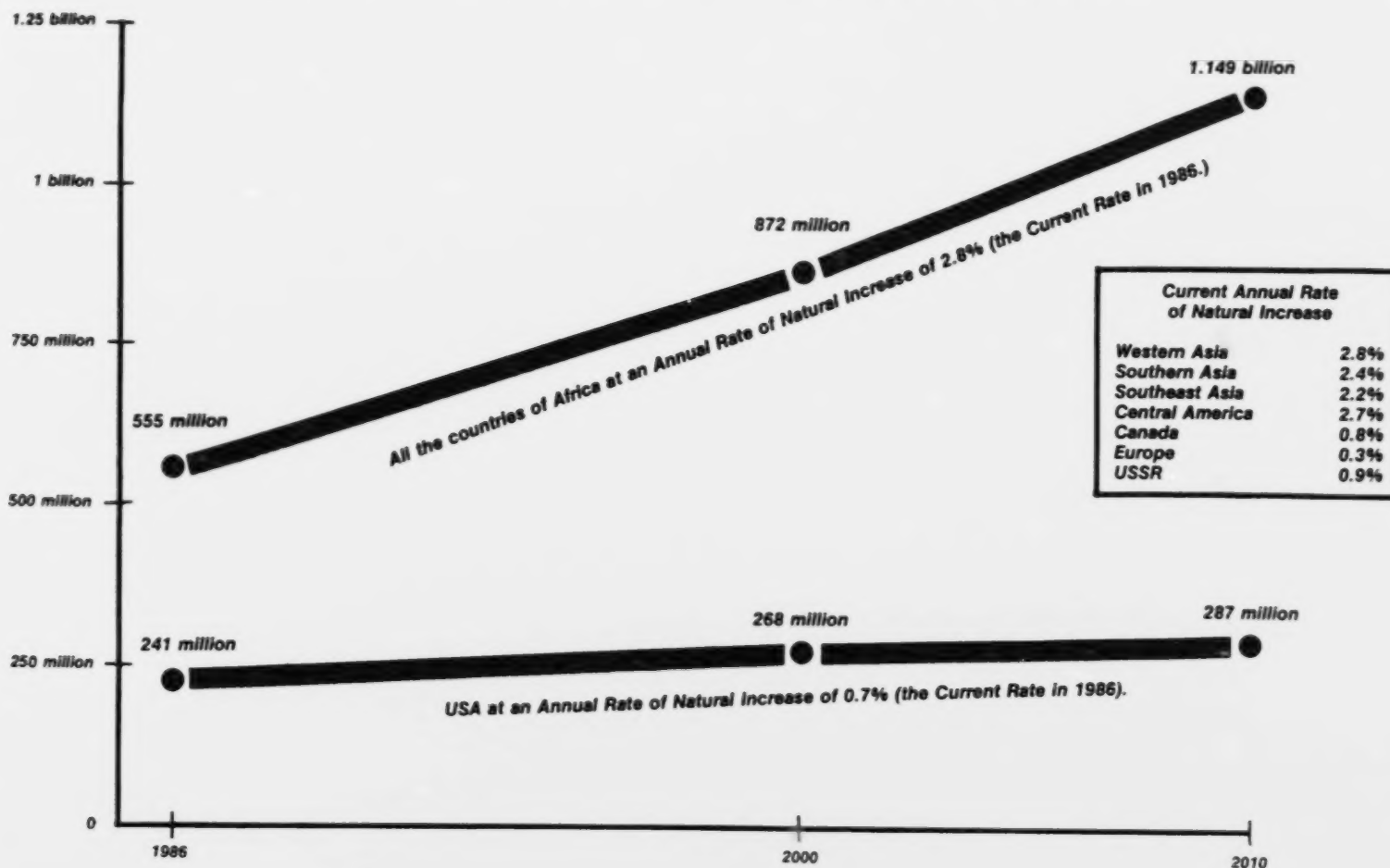
(Medium variant, 1950-2025, as assessed in 1980.)



Source: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. *Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980.* (ST/ESA/SER. A/82).

4 TIMES THAT OF U.S.

Africa's current Annual Rate of 2.8% Natural Increase may not sound like much to some, but it is four times the current Annual Rate of the U.S. The graph contrasts the population growth in numbers over a 24-year period if the current Annual Rate for all of Africa and the current Annual Rate for the U.S. were to remain unchanged. Annual Rates for several other countries and areas are listed in the box.



World Eagle chart using 1986 and year 2000 population data and current rates of Natural Increase from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
This page is reprinted from World Eagle, November 1986, P.11.

**WORLD TOTAL POPULATION, PERCENTAGE
DISTRIBUTION, AND ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE
BY MAJOR AREAS, MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-2025**



Year	World	AFRICA	Latin America	Northern America	East Asia	South Asia	Europe	Oceania	USSR
Population (millions)									
1950	2 516	224	165	166	671	704	392	13	180
1960	3 019	280	217	199	791	877	425	16	214
1970	3 693	361	283	227	986	1 116	459	19	242
1980	4 450	479	361	252	1 176	1 408	485	23	265
1985	4 837	555	405	264	1 250	1 568	492	25	279
1990	5 246	645	451	275	1 324	1 734	499	26	292
2000	6 122	872	546	297	1 475	2 074	512	30	315
2010	6 989	1 158	642	317	1 589	2 394	520	33	337
2020	7 822	1 468	735	337	1 679	2 686	523	36	358
2025	8 206	1 617	779	345	1 721	2 814	524	38	368
Percentage									
1950	100.0	8.9	6.6	6.6	26.7	28.0	15.6	0.5	7.2
1960	100.0	9.3	7.2	6.6	26.2	29.0	14.1	0.5	7.1
1970	100.0	9.8	7.7	6.1	26.7	30.2	12.4	0.5	6.6
1980	100.0	10.8	8.1	5.7	26.4	31.6	10.9	0.5	6.0
1985	100.0	11.5	8.4	5.5	25.8	32.4	10.2	0.5	5.8
1990	100.0	12.3	8.6	5.2	25.2	33.1	9.5	0.5	5.6
2000	100.0	14.2	8.9	4.9	24.1	33.9	8.4	0.5	5.1
2010	100.0	16.6	9.2	4.5	22.7	34.3	7.4	0.5	4.8
2020	100.0	18.8	9.4	4.3	21.5	34.3	6.7	0.5	4.6
2025	100.0	19.7	9.5	4.2	21.0	34.3	6.4	0.5	4.5
Average annual rate of increase									
1950-1955	1.79	2.12	2.73	1.80	1.75	2.04	0.79	2.25	1.71
1960-1965	1.99	2.45	2.78	1.49	1.98	2.38	0.91	2.08	1.49
1970-1975	1.97	2.72	2.51	1.05	2.11	2.40	0.64	1.78	0.95
1980-1985	1.67	2.92	2.27	0.90	1.22	2.16	0.30	1.51	0.96
1990-1995	1.58	3.02	2.00	0.81	1.11	1.88	0.28	1.33	0.79
2000-2005	1.38	2.91	1.68	0.65	0.84	1.51	0.17	1.10	0.70
2010-2015	1.18	2.53	1.42	0.63	0.57	1.23	0.07	0.93	0.64
2020-2025	0.96	1.93	1.15	0.49	0.50	0.93	0.04	0.73	0.56

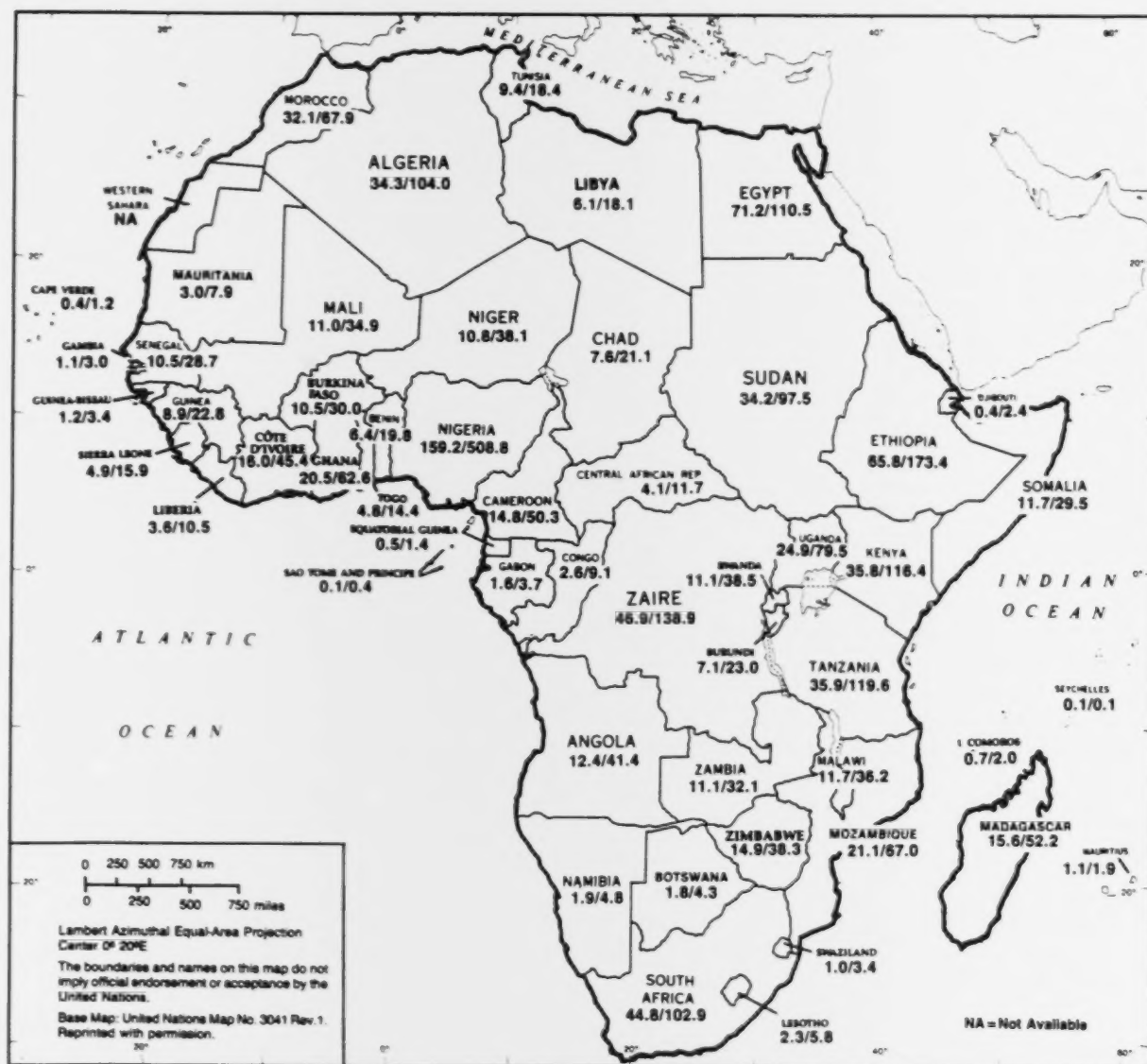


Source: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies No. 98, *World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections As Assessed in 1984*, (ST/ESA/SER.A/98 Sales No. E.86.XIII.3 ISBN 92-1-151159-3) Page 21.

POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000/2100

Population in 2000: The population projected to the year 2000 under likely assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration.

Population in 2100: The population projected to the year 2100 by the World Bank, except for a U.S. Census Bureau projection used for the United States. Because of the difficulty of forecasting future trends of fertility, mortality and migration, there is a wide margin of error for these projections.



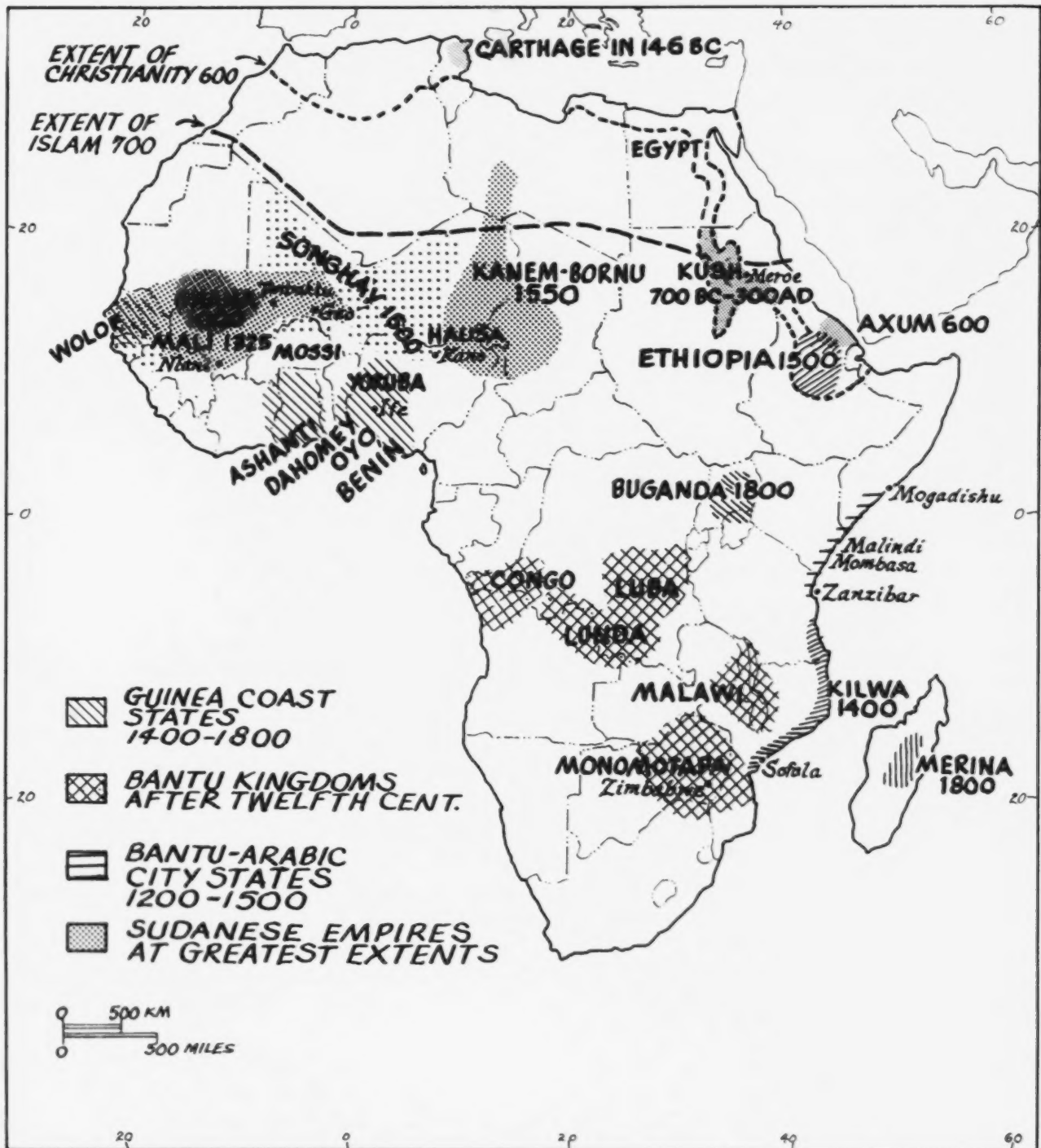
Others

Canada	28.4/31.9	Poland	40.7/50.0
China	1,190.0/1,571.4	U.S.A.	268.0/308.7
East Germany	16.9/17.5	U.S.S.R.	311.0/376.0
Japan	128.1/127.9	West Germany	58.6/53.8

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

SOME BYGONE KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES

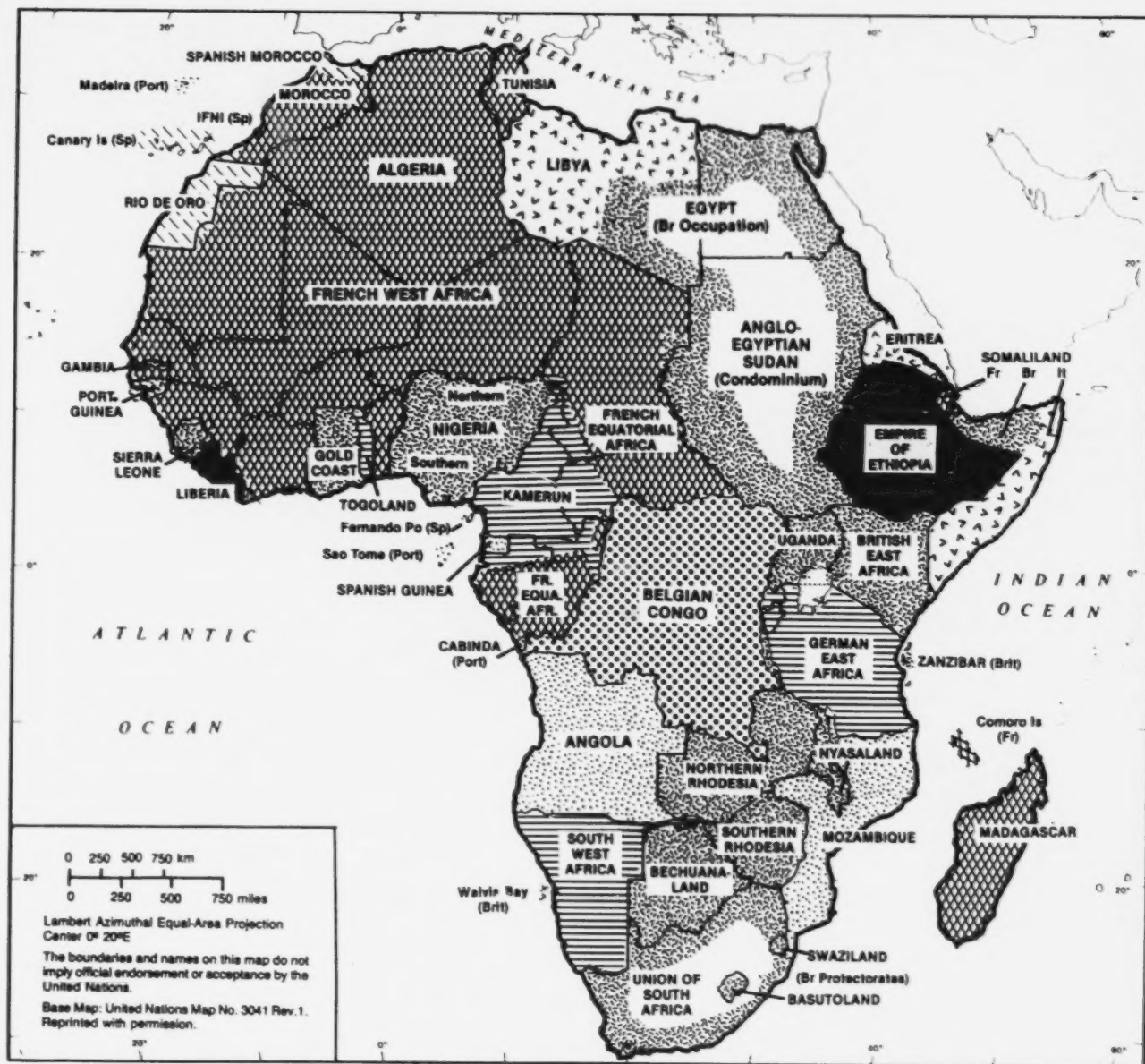
(Generalized Boundaries)



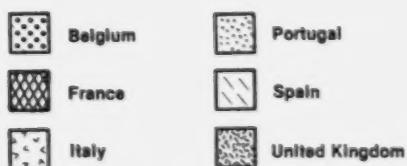
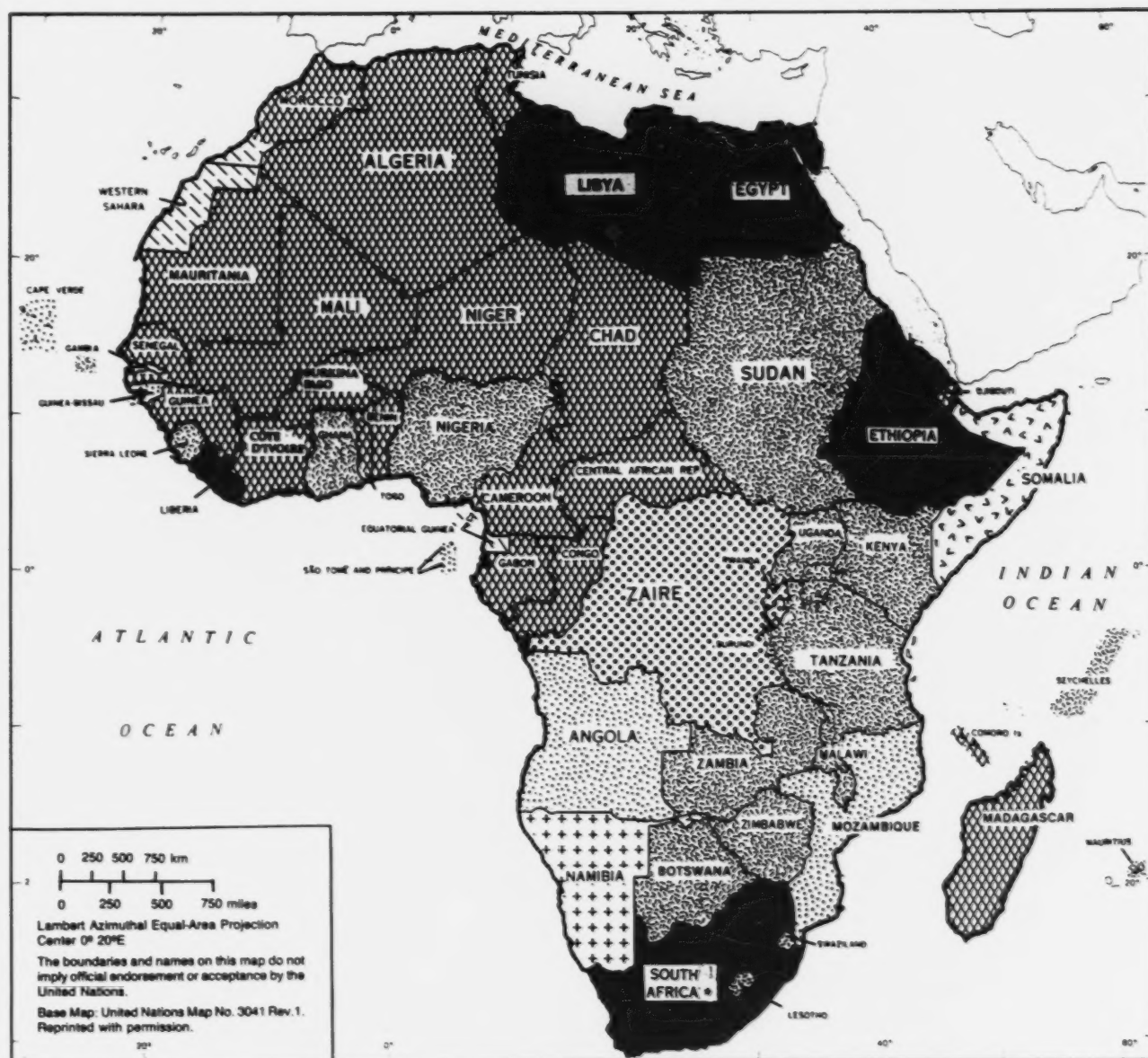
by Charles Hardy
© 1983 World Eagle, Inc.

COLONIALISM IN 1914

(Generalized Boundaries)



COLONIALISM IN 1952



Union of South Africa

Independent Country

*South Africa under white minority rule.

Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

☐ EUROPEAN OR WHITE-RUN

1950



In 1950, all of Africa but Egypt, Ethiopia, and Liberia was governed by Europeans or whites.

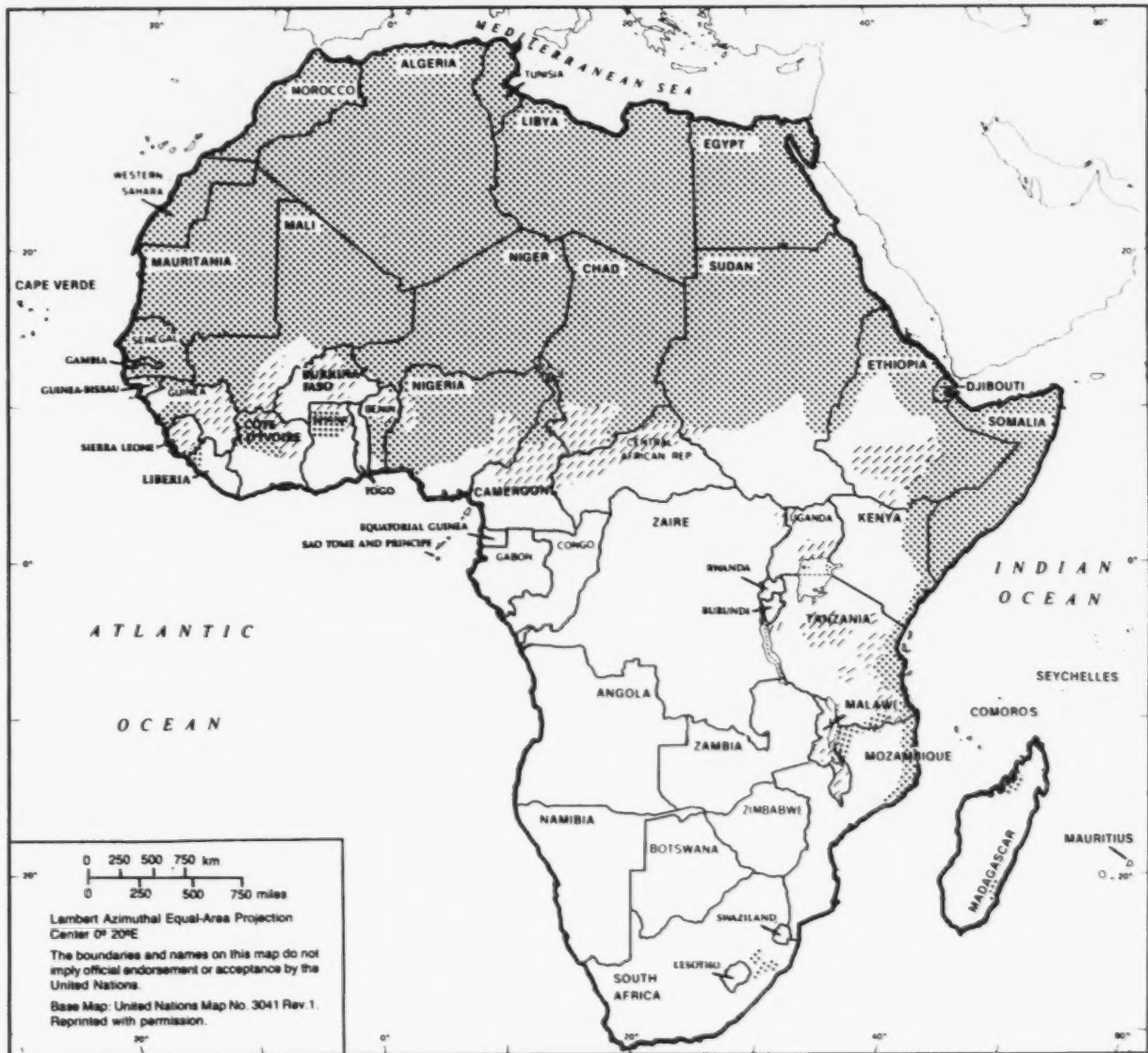
1980



By 1980, South Africa and Namibia were the remaining areas governed by European or whites.

ISLAM IN AFRICA

(Generalized Boundaries)



Moslems predominate



Moslems form significant
minority

Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

Groups selected show diversity, not relative importance.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States*. Discussion Paper, Revised August 1980.

THREE ASPECTS OF CULTURE, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

	Ethnic Groups (%)	Religion (%)	Language
Angola	Ovimbundu 38 Kimbundu 23 Bakongo 13 Other 28	Christian 88 Indigenous 12	Portuguese Local
Benin	Fons Adjas Baribbas Yoruba European	Indigenous 70 Christian 15 Muslim 15	French Local
Botswana	Tswana 94 Bushmen 5 White 1	Indigenous 85 Christian 15	English Setswana
Burkina Faso	Mande Fulani Lobi Gurune Mossi Senufo Bobo	Indigenous 65 Muslim 25 Christian 10	French Local
Burundi	Hutu 85 Tutsi 14 Twa 1	Christian 67 Indigenous 32 Muslim 1	Kirundi French Swahili
Cameroon	200 groups	Indigenous 55 Christian 30 Muslim 15	English French Local
Cape Verde	Creole 71 African 28 European 1	Catholic 85 Indigenous 35	Portuguese Crioulo
Central African Republic	Baya 34 Banda 28 Sara 10 Mandja 9 Mbom 9 M'baka 7 European 3	Christian 50 Indigenous 40 Muslim 10	French Sangho
Chad	200 groups	Muslim Christian Indigenous	French Chadian-Arabic
Comoros	Antalois Cafre Makao Other	Muslim 88 Christian 14	Shaafi-Islam Malagasy French
Congo	Bakongo Sangha Bateke M'Bochi European	Indigenous 51 Christian 47 Muslim 47	French Lingala Kikongo
Côte d'Ivoire	60 groups	Indigenous 63 Muslim 25 Christian 12	French Local
Djibouti	Somalis (Issas) Afar French Arab	Muslim 94 Christian 8	French Somali Afar Arabic
Equatorial Guinea	Fang 80 Bubi 15 Other 5	Nominally Christian	Spanish Pidgin English Fang
Ethiopia	Galla 40 Amhara/ 32 Tigray Sidamo 9 Shankella 6 Somali 6 Other 7	Muslim 45 Ethiopian Orthodox Christian 40 Indigenous 15	Amharic Tigrinya Arabic Orominga English
Gabon	Fang Eshira Bapounou Bateke	Christian 60 Indigenous 39 Muslim 1	French Local
Gambia	Mandinka 38 Fula 16 Wolof 14 Non-Gambian 10 Jola 9 Serahuli 8 Other 5	Muslim 85 Christian 14 Indigenous 1	English Mandinka Wolof Fula
Ghana	Akan Ewe Ga	Indigenous 45 Christian 43 Muslim 12	English Akan Mole-Dagbani Ewe Ga
Guinea	Fulani Malinke Sousou 15 smaller tribes	Muslim 75 Indigenous 24 Christian 1	French Local
Guinea-Bissau	Balanta Fulani Manjaca Mandinga	Indigenous 65 Muslim 30 Christian 5	Portuguese Crioulo Local
Kenya	Kikuyu 20 Luhya 14 Luo 13 Other 53	Christian 66 Indigenous 28 Muslim 6	English Swahili Local
Lesotho	Sotho <100 Other <1	Christian 80 Indigenous 20	English Sesotho Xhosa Zulu
Liberia	Indigenous Group 95 American Descendants 5	Indigenous Muslim 75 Muslim 15	English Local
Madagascar	Merina Betsileo Cottiers French Indian	Indigenous 52 Christian 41 Muslim 7	Malagasy French

continued

THREE ASPECTS OF CULTURE, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA continued

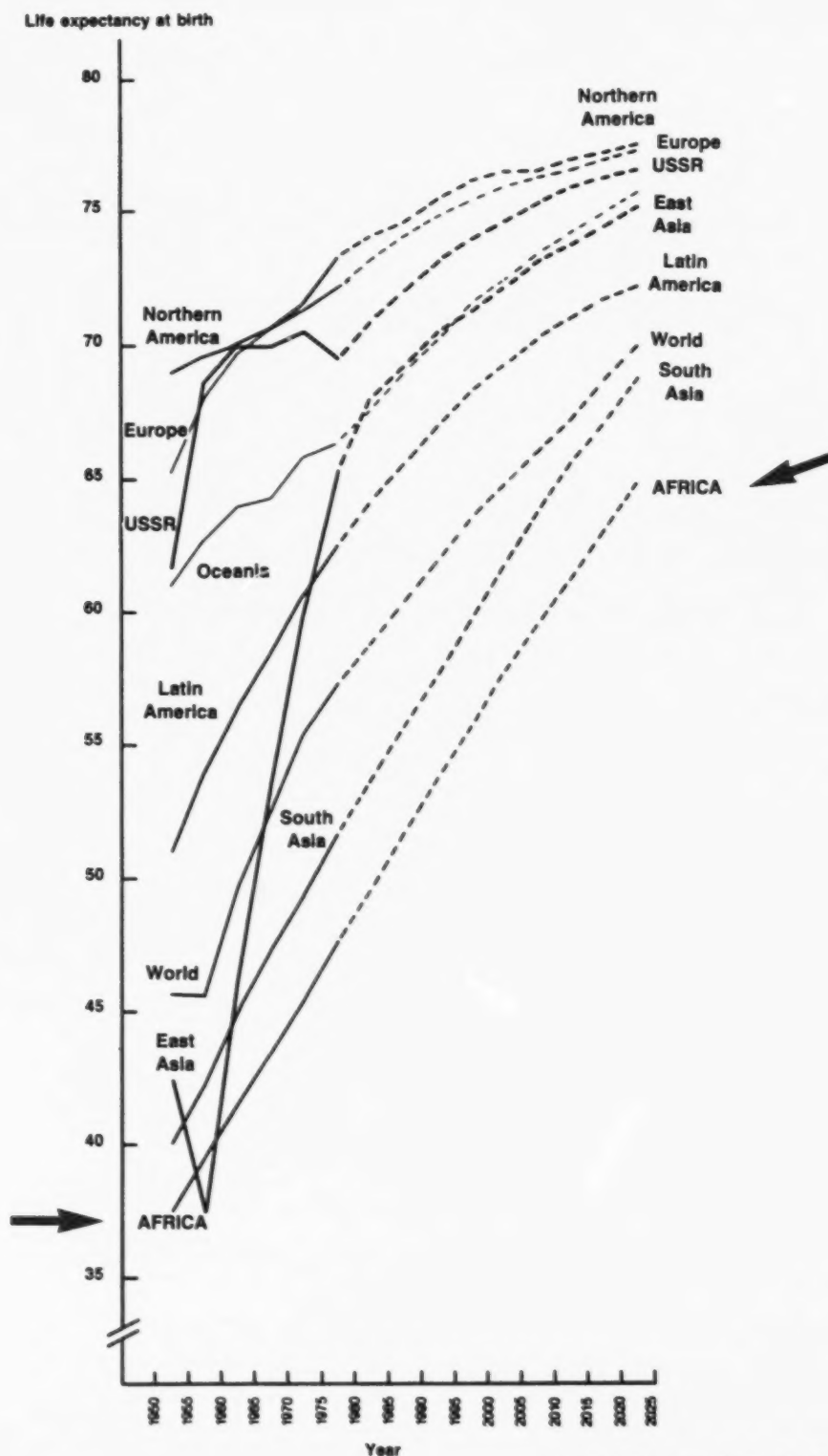
	Ethnic Groups (%)		Religion (%)		Language
Maliawi	Chewas		Christian	75	Chichewa
	Njanja		Muslim	20	Engilish
	Tumbuko		Indigenous	5	Tombuka
	Lomwe				
	Ya				
Mali	Mandé	50	Muslim	90	French
	Paul	17	Indigenous	9	Bambara
	Voltaic	12	Christian	1	
	Other	21			
Mauritania	Arab-Berber	33	Muslim	100	Hasanya-Arabic
	Arab-Berber	33			French
	Negroid				Toucouleur
	Negroid	33			
Mauritius	Indo-	68	Hindu	52	Engilish
	Mauritian		Christian	31	French
	Creoles	27	Muslim	17	Creole
	Sino-	3			Hindi
	Mauritian				Urdu
	Franco-	2			
	Mauritian				
Mozambique	Makua		Indigenous	60	Portuguese
	Tsonga		Christian	30	Local
	Other Bantu		Muslim	10	Engilish
	European				
Namibia	African	86	Christian	60	Afrikaans
	European	7	Indigenous	40	Engilish
	Mixed	7			German
					Local
Niger	Hausa	56	Muslim	80	French
	Djerma	22	Indigenous	20	Hausa
	Fulani	9	and		Djerma
	Tuareg	8	Christian		
	Other	5			
Nigeria	Hausa-Fulani		Muslim	47	Engilish
	Ibo		Christian	34	Hausa
	Yoruba		Indigenous	19	Ibo
					Yoruba
Rwanda	Hutu	85	Christian	74	French
	Tutsi	14	Indigenous	25	Kinyar-Wanda
	Twa	1	Muslim	1	Kiswahili
São Tomé & Príncipe	Portuguese-		Christian	80	Portuguese
	African		Other	20	
	African				
	Portuguese				
Senegal	Wolof	36	Muslim	80	French
	Fulani	17	Christian	5	Wolof
	Sere	17	Other	15	Pulaar
	Other	30			Local
Seychelles	Seychellois		Christian	98	Engilish
			Other	2	French
					Creole
Sierra Leone	Teme		Indigenous	70	Engilish
	Mende		Muslim	25	Krio
			Christian	5	

	Ethnic Groups (%)		Religion (%)		Language
Somalia	Somali	85	Muslim	99	Somali
	Bantu	14	Other	1	Arabic
	Other	1			Engilish
					Italian
South Africa	African	70	Christian		Engilish
	White	18	Hindu		Afrikaans
	Colored	9	Muslim		Zulu
	Asian	3	Indigenous		Xhosa
					Sotho
					Tswana
Sudan	Black	52	Muslim	70	Arabic
	Arab	39	Indigenous	25	Engilish
	Beja	6	Christian	5	Local
	Other	3			
Swaziland	African	97	Christian	57	Engilish
	White	3	Indigenous	43	SiSwati
					Zulu
Tanzania	Over 130 groups		Indigenous	34	Swahili
			Christian	33	Engilish
			Muslim	33	
Togo	Ewe		Indigenous	60	French
	Mina		Christian	20	Local
	Kabyé		Muslim	20	
Uganda	Bantu		Christian	86	Engilish
	Nilotic		Indigenous	18	Swahili
	Sudanic		Muslim	16	Luganda
Zaire	Bantu		Christian	70	French
	80 other groups		Indigenous	30	Engilish
					Lingala
					Other
Zambia	African	99	Christian	51	Engilish
	Other	1	Indigenous	48	70 Local
			Muslim	1	
Zimbabwe	African	96	Christian	75	Engilish
	White	3	Indigenous	24	Shona
	Other	1	Other	1	Ndebele

Data from U.S. Department of State, December 1985.

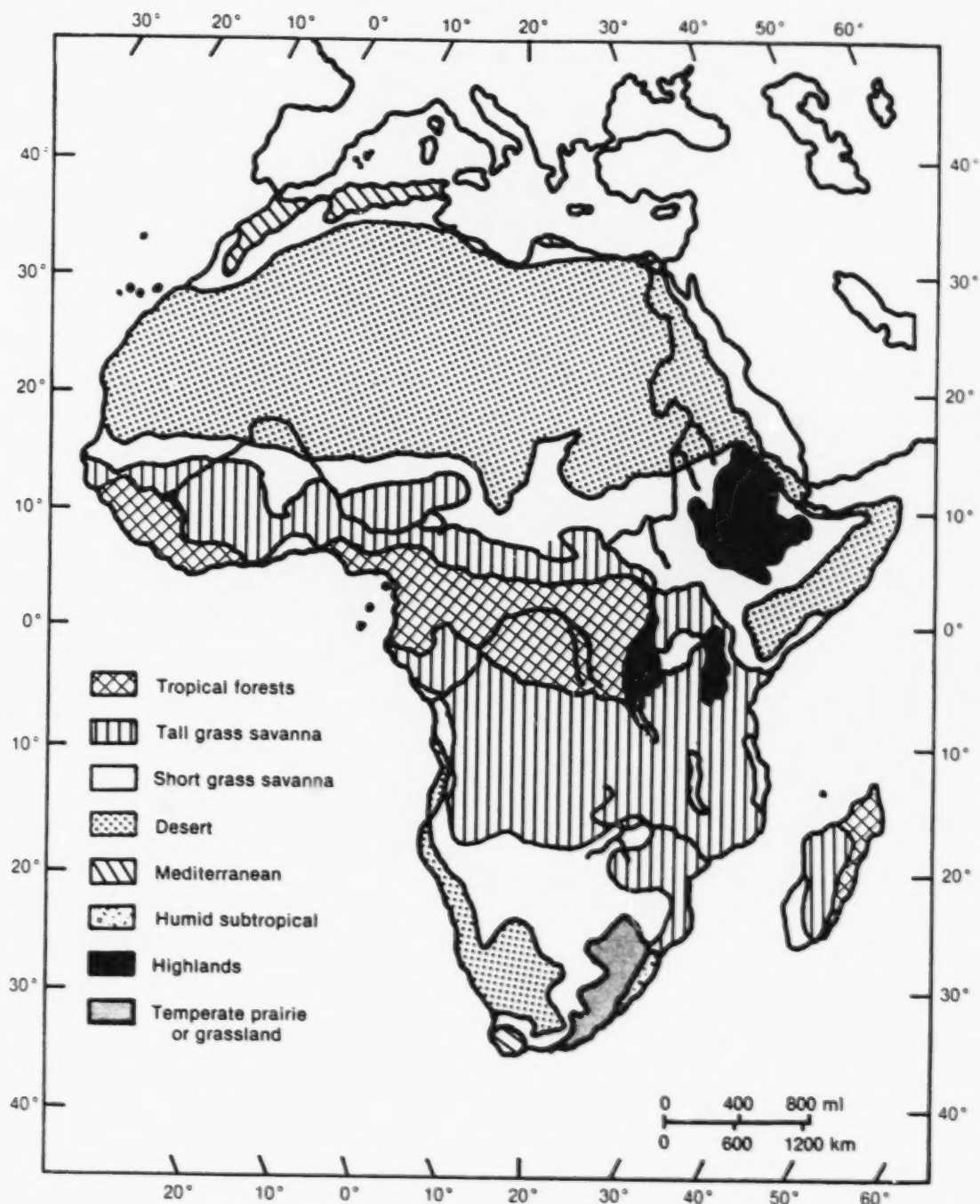
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY REGIONS OF THE WORLD

(Both sexes, medium variant, 1950-2025, as assessed in 1982.)



Source: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections As Assessed in 1982*. P.27.

ECOLOGICAL AREAS OF AFRICA



Source: Office of Technology Assessment, *Africa Tomorrow: Issues in Technology, Agriculture, and U.S. Foreign Aid*, December 1984, P. 77.

CLIMATIC REGIONS

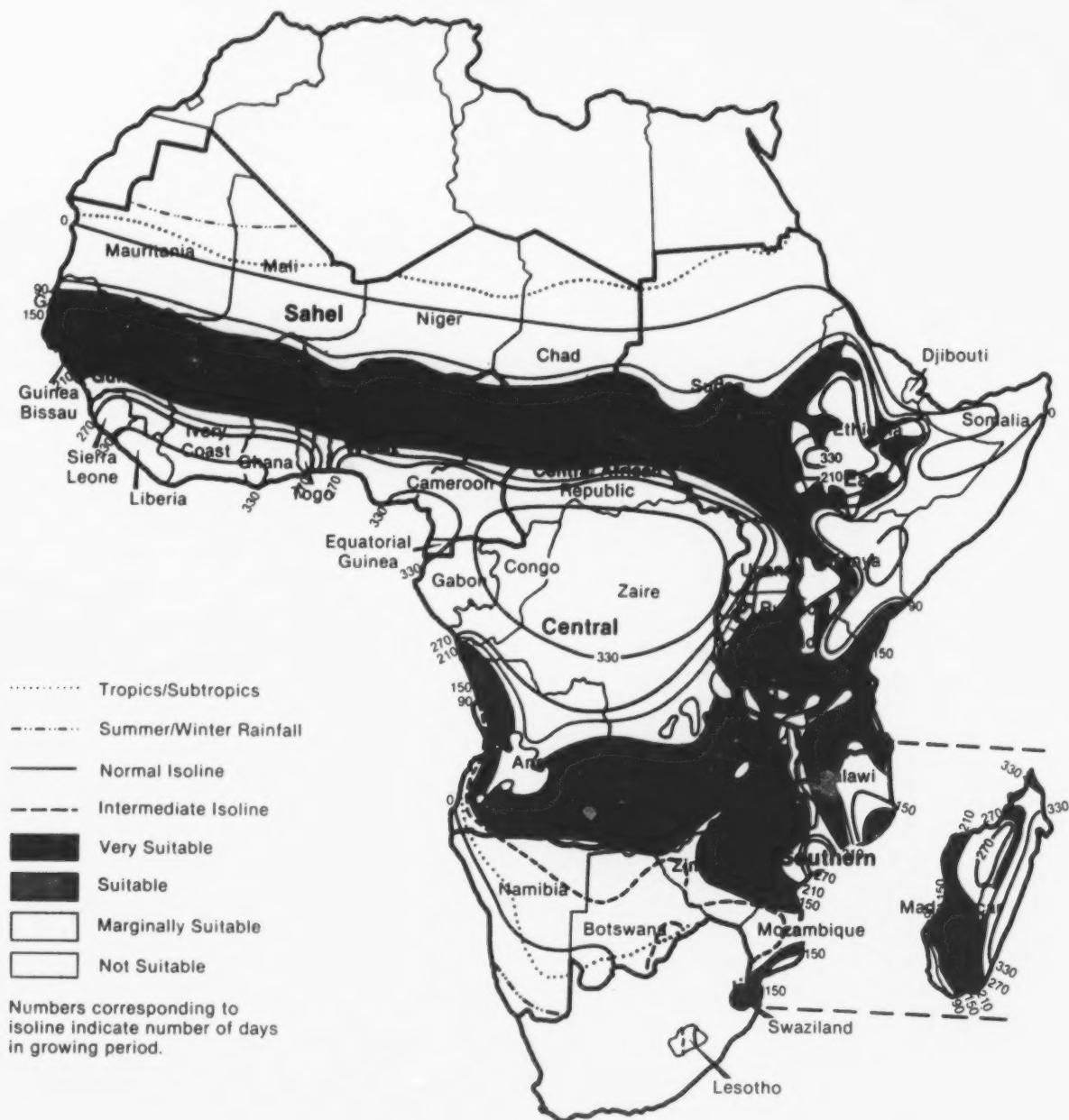


South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

MILLET: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa

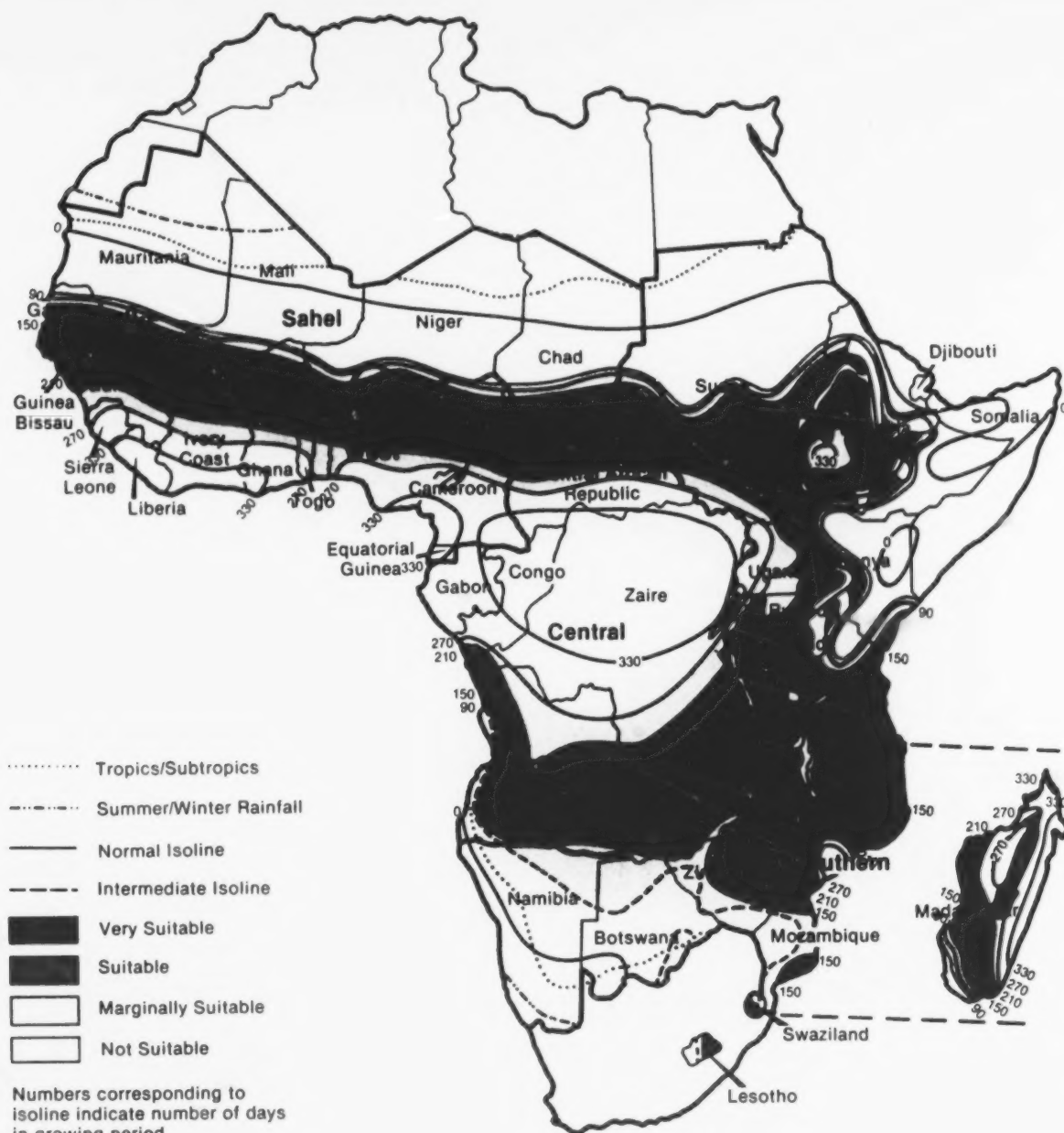


South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

SORGHUM: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa

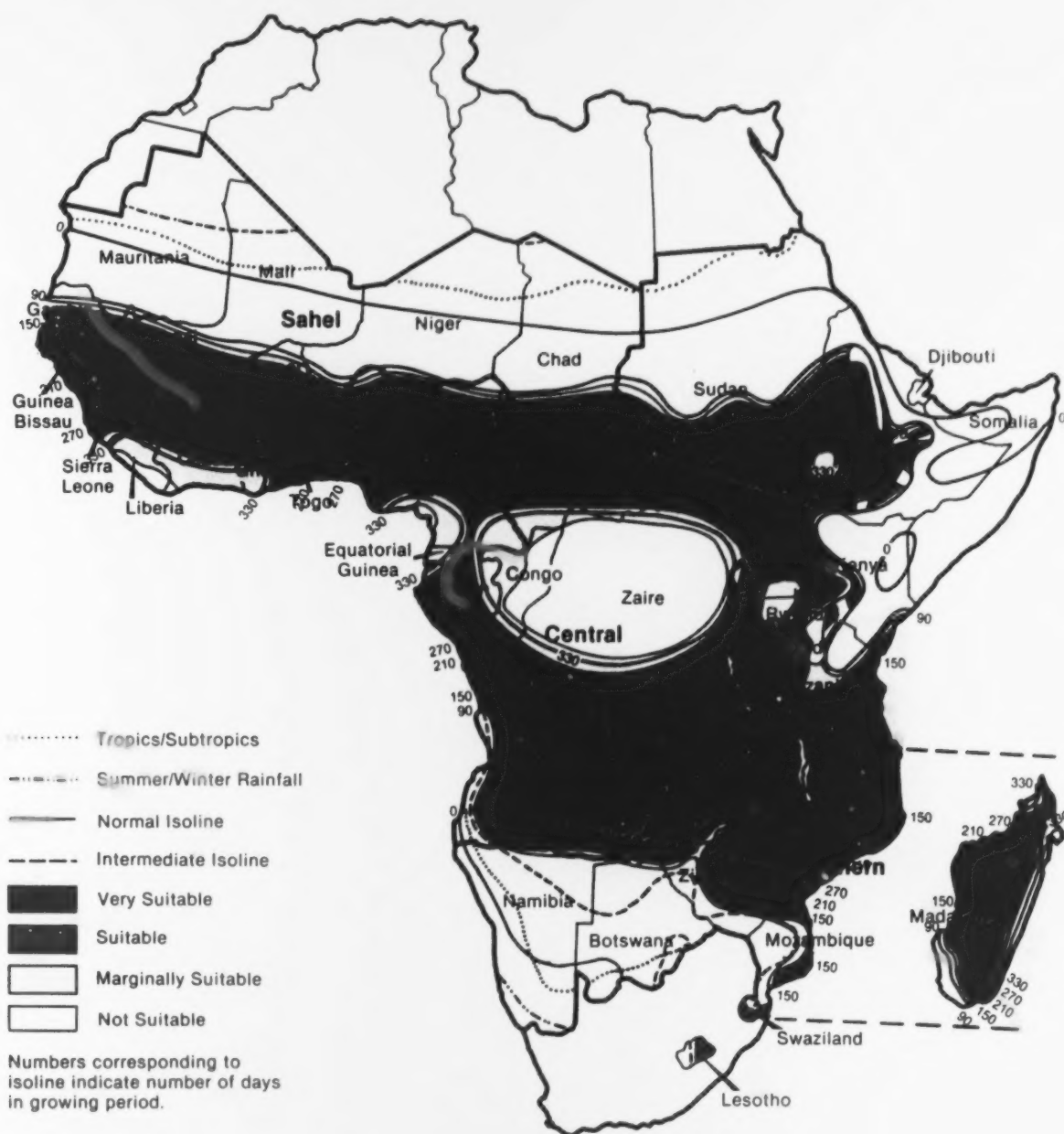


South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

MAIZE: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa

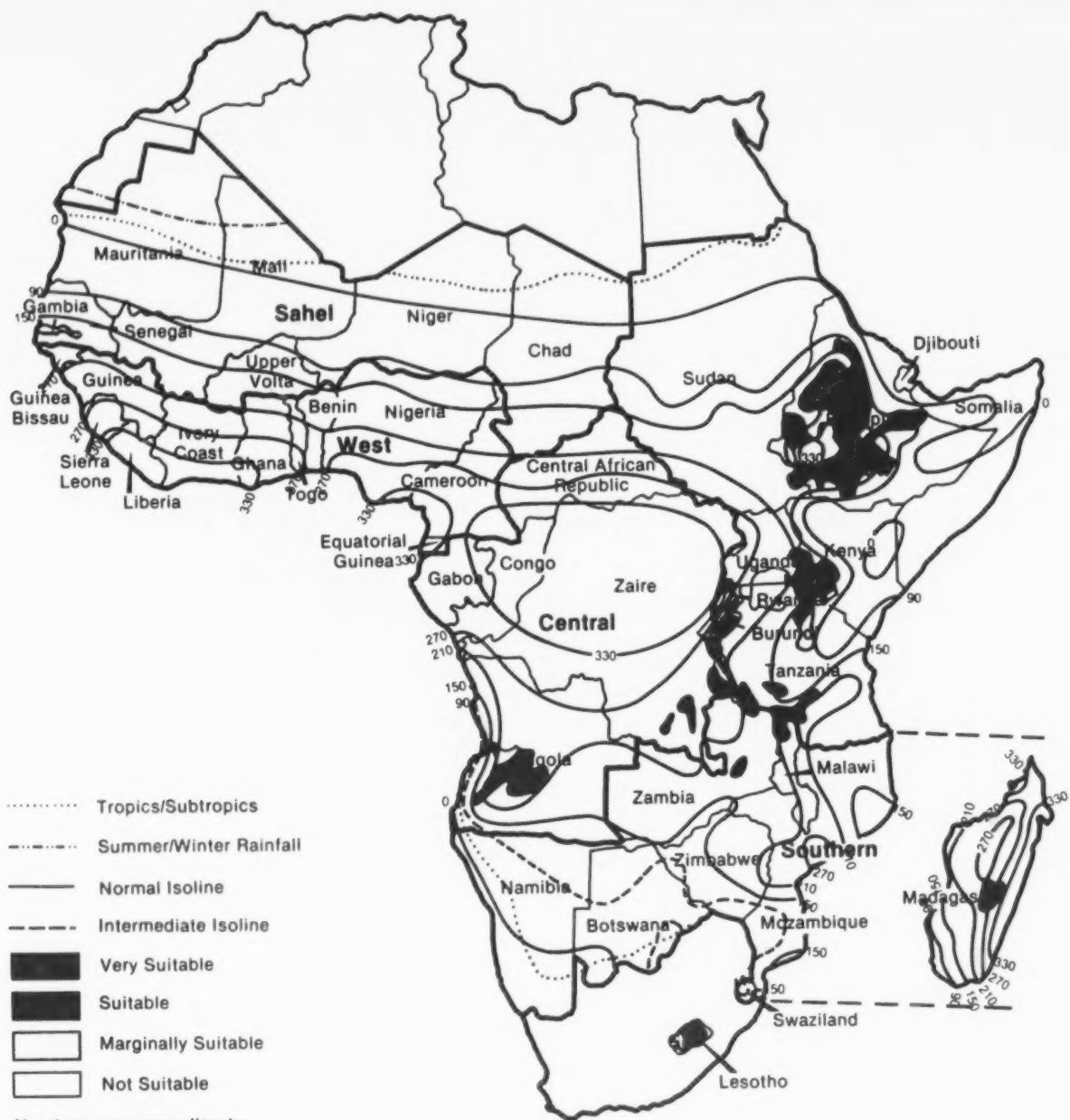


South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166, *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

WHEAT: RAINFED PRODUCTION

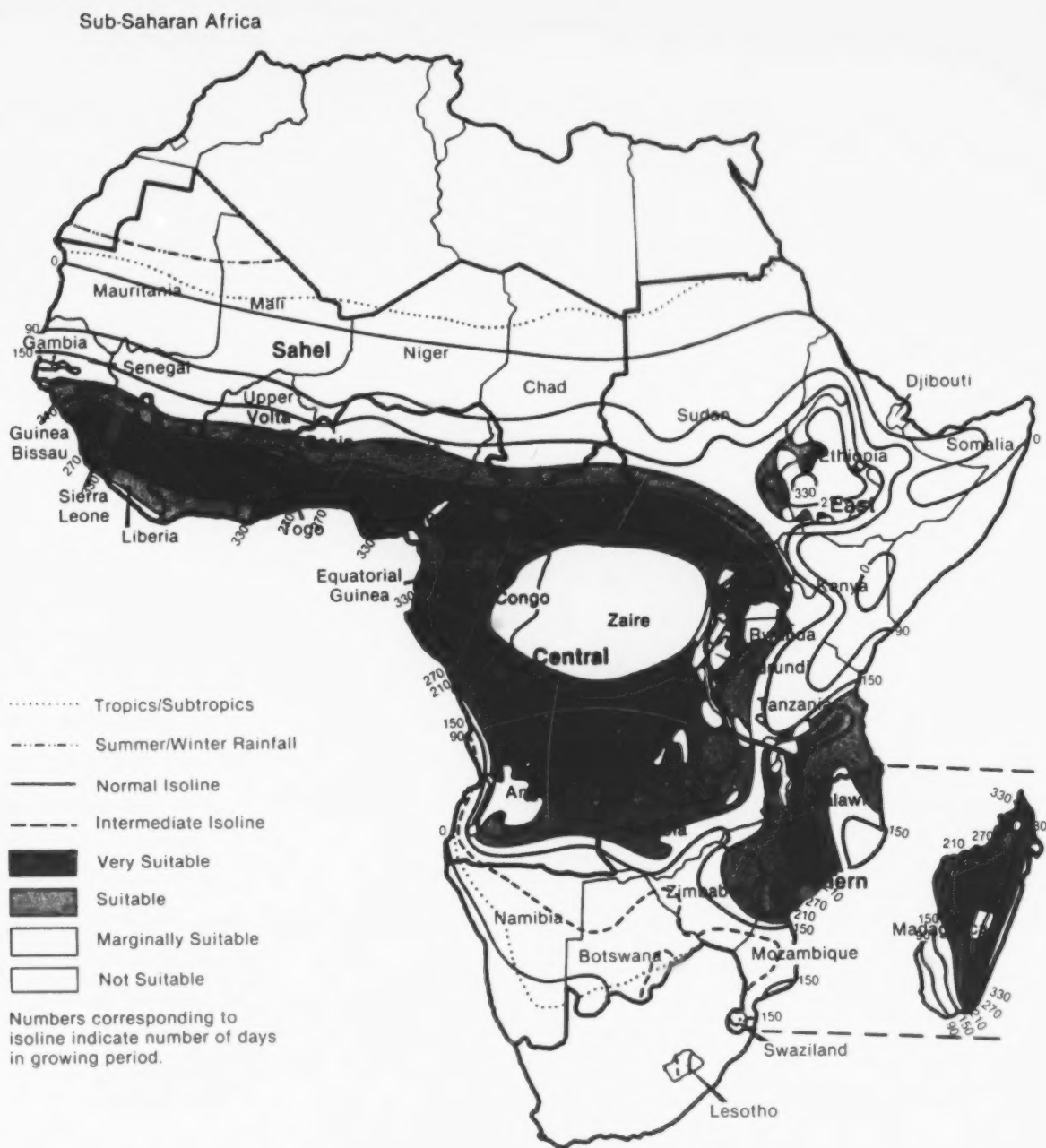
Sub-Saharan Africa



South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

CASSAVA: RAINFED PRODUCTION



South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. *Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's*.

PERCENT OF LAND IN AGRICULTURE

(Arable and Permanent Crops plus Permanent Pasture)



* 87% of land in South Africa is reserved for white use only.

Data from FAO 1984 Production Yearbook, Table 1.

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Definition of agriculture also includes hunting, forestry, and fishing; data are from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, *Production Yearbook*, 1979 or a recent census as given in *International Labour Organization Yearbooks*.



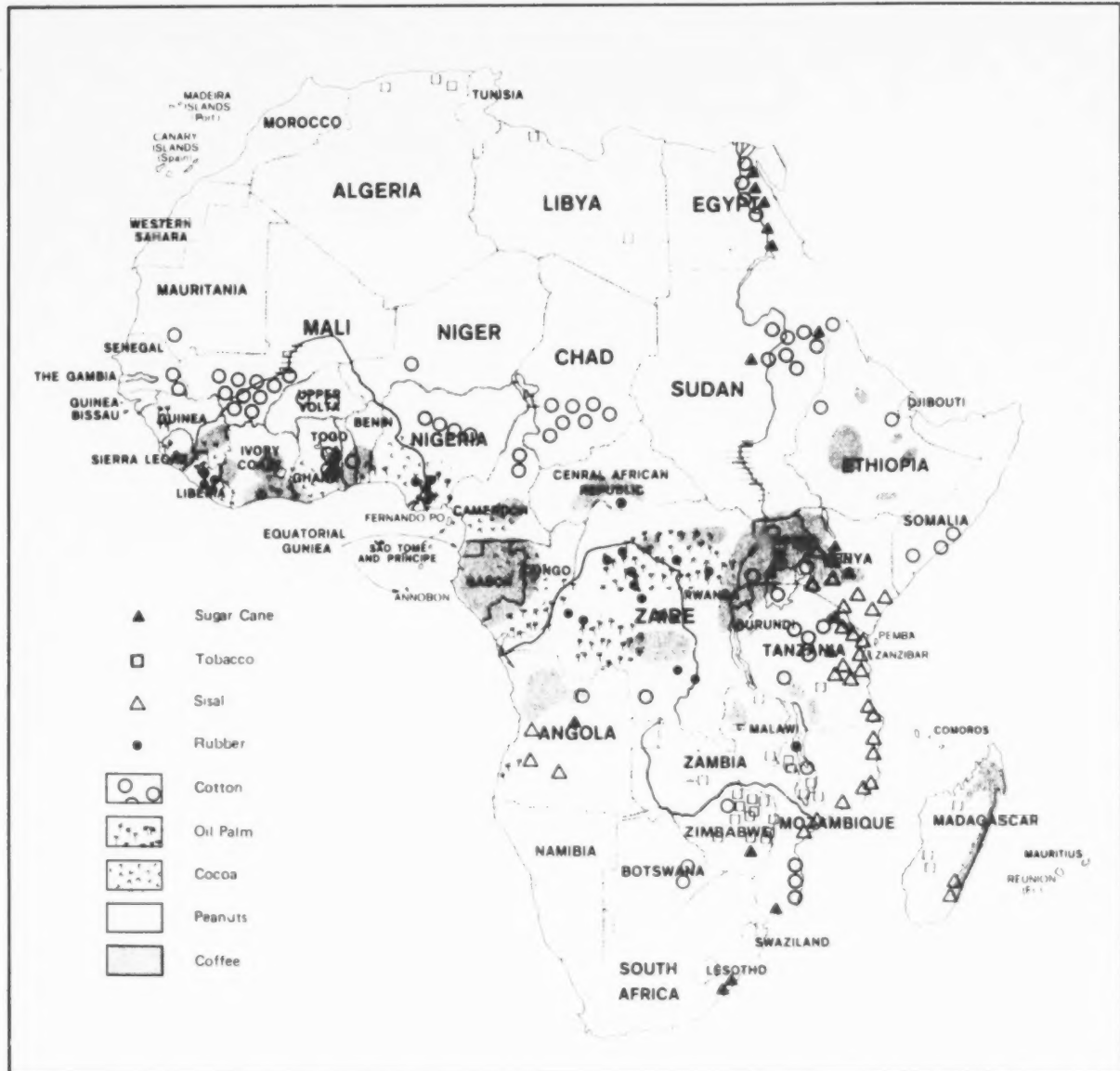
NA = Not available

Others

Argentina	12	Israel	6
China	56	Mexico	33
India	60	Philippines	43
Indonesia	56	Turkey	49
Iran	36	U.S.A.	2

Data from FAO 1984 *Production Yearbook*, Table 3.

COMMERCIAL CROPS



Upper Volta now Burkina Faso
Ivory Coast now Côte d'Ivoire

Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

MAJOR CROPS

Algeria	main crops: wheat, barley, grapes, citrus fruits, dates, vegetables, sheep, cattle
Angola	cash crops: coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, tobacco; food crops: cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas
Benin	major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops: corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, and millet; livestock, fish
Botswana	principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported
Burkina Faso	cash crops: peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops: sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock
Burundi	major cash crops: coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops: manioc, yams, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans, peas
Cameroon	commercial and food crops: cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, rice
Cape Verde	main crops: corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes. Barely self-sufficient in food
Central African Republic	commercial: cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops: manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes
Chad	commercial: cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops: millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates
Congo	food crops: rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconut, cinnamon, yams; export crops: essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves
Congo	cash crops: sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops: root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish
Côte d'Ivoire	commercial: coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops: corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities: cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish
Djibouti	livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about six hectares, including fruits and vegetables
Egypt	main cash crop: cotton; other crops: rice, onions, beans, citrus fruits, wheat, corn, barley
Equatorial Guinea	major cash crops: Rio Muni, timber, coffee, cocoa; main food products: rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc; livestock
Ethiopia	main crop: coffee; also cereals, pulses, oilseeds, meats, hides and skins
Gabon	commercial: cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops: bananas, pineapples, manioc, peanuts, root crops

continued →

MAJOR CROPS *continued*

Gambia	main crops: millet, sorghum, rice palm kernels, groundnuts, cotton
Ghana	main crop: cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, peanuts, coffee
Guinea	cash crops: coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; staple food crops: cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; some livestock
Guinea-Bissau	main crops: palm products, root crops, rice, coconut, peanuts, wood
Kenya	main cash crops: coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops: corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava
Lesotho	exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley
Liberia	rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa
Libya	main crops: wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 85% of Libya's food is imported
Madagascar	cash crops: coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, raphia; food crops: rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, peanuts; animal husbandry widespread
Malawi	cash crops: tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung, maize; subsistence crops: corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice
Mali	main crops: millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops: peanuts, cotton, livestock
Mauritania	most Mauritaniens are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products: livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crops: gum arabic
Mauritius	sugar crop is major economic asset; about 90% of land is planted to sugar
Morocco	cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products: wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing
Mozambique	cash crops: raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal, rice; other crops: corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava
Namibia	livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported
Niger	commercial: cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops: millet, sorghum, rice
Nigeria	main crops: peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock

continued →

MAJOR CROPS *continued*

Rwanda	cash crops: mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops: bananas, cassava; stock raising
São Tomé and Príncipe	cash crops: cocoa, copra, coconut, coffee, palm oil, bananas
Senegal	main crops: peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop
Seychelles	islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops: small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane and bananas
Sierra Leone	main crops: palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming
Somalia	mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops: bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals
South Africa	main crops: corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products
Sudan	main crops: sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; main cash crops: cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame
Swaziland	main crops: maize, cotton, rice, sugar, citrus fruits
Tanzania	main crops: cotton, coffee sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar
Togo	main cash crops: coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops: yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish
Tunisia	main crops: cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, vegetables
Uganda	main cash crop: coffee (180,600 metric tons produced in 1983/84 est.); other cash crops: tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock
Western Sahara	practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruits and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces
Zaire	main cash crops: coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops: manioc, bananas, root crops, corn
Zambia	main crops: corn, tobacco, cotton
Zimbabwe	main crops: tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

Table constructed from CIA 1986 *The World Factbook*.

LEADING COMMERCIAL PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

PALM PRODUCTS

Angola
Benin
Cameroon
Central African
Republic
Congo

Equatorial Guinea
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Liberia

Nigeria
São Tomé & Príncipe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Zaire

GROUNDNUTS

Angola
Benin
Cameroon
Congo
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea

Libya
Mali
Malawi
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa

Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

COFFEE

Angola
Burundi
Cameroon
Ethiopia
Guinea
Kenya

Madagascar
Rwanda
Tanzania
Uganda
Zaire

COCOA

Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Ghana
Ivory Coast

Nigeria
São Tomé & Príncipe
Togo
Zaire

TEA

Kenya
Malawi
Mozambique
Tanzania
Uganda

continued →

LEADING COMMERCIAL PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES continued

SISAL

Angola
Kenya
Madagascar
Mozambique
Tanzania

LEAF TOBACCO

Algeria
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Nigeria

Tanzania
Uganda
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

COTTON

Angola
Benin
Chad
Egypt
Kenya

Malawi
Mali
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria

South Africa
Tanzania
Uganda
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

SUGAR

Angola
Egypt
Kenya
Madagascar
Mauritius

Mozambique
South Africa
Tanzania
Uganda
Zaire

TIMBER

Cameroon
Chad
Ethiopia
Ghana
Madagascar
Mali

Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire

MAIZE

South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Table constructed from FAO data.

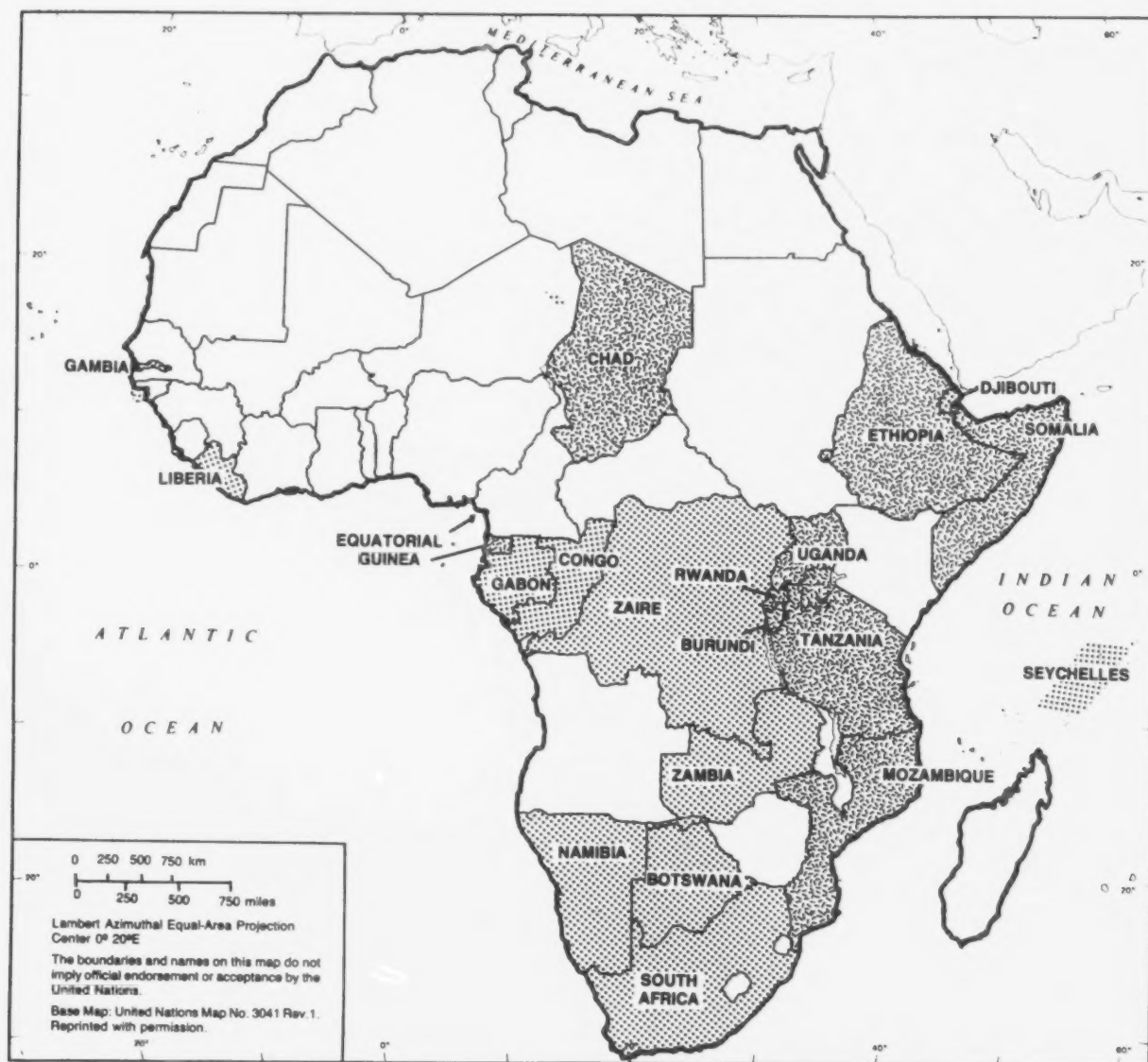
SOURCES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	% From Agriculture	% From Industry	% From Services, Mining, Commerce and Trade		% From Agriculture	% From Industry	% From Services, Mining, Commerce and Trade
Algeria	na	na	na	Mauritius	17	16	67
Angola	29	27	44	Morocco	na	na	na
Benin	35	16	49	Mozambique	45	35	20
Botswana	11	1	88	Namibia	10	6	84
Burkina Faso	35	20	45	Niger	44	10	46
Burundi	51	15	34	Nigeria	25	10	65
Cameroon	30	9	61	Rwanda	46	15	39
Cape Verde	na	na	na	São Tomé & Príncipe	40	8	52
Central African Rep.	35	8	57	Senegal	20	20	60
Chad	52	14	34	Seychelles	7	15	78
Comoros	40	34	26	Sierra Leone	32	23	45
Congo	10	15	75	Somalia	55	7	38
Côte d'Ivoire	25	25	50	South Africa	7	24	69
Djibouti	10	1	89	Sudan	40	6	54
Egypt	na	na	na	Swaziland	23	33	44
Equatorial Guinea	50	2	48	Tanzania	54	13	33
Ethiopia	52	14	34	Togo	27	21	52
Gabon	4	6	90	Tunisia	na	na	na
Gambia	75	15	10	Uganda	35	8	37
Ghana	na	na	na	Western Sahara	na	na	na
Guinea	40	10	50	Zaire	16	30	54
Guinea-Bissau	na	na	na	Zambia	14	41	45
Kenya	35	15	50	Zimbabwe	18	32	50
Lesotho	27	6	67				
Liberia	15	60	25				
Libya	na	na	na				
Madagascar	40	17	43				
Malawi	39	9	52				
Mali	42	11	47				
Mauritania	22	21	57				

NA = Not available

Data from U.S. Department of State, December 1985.

**FROM THE DATA AVAILABLE*, THOSE COUNTRIES
WITH THE LOWEST AND THE HIGHEST PERCENT OF
GDP COMING FROM THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR**



* From the Table on preceding page. Note that data have been supplied for only 45 of the countries/areas.



INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1973 and 1984

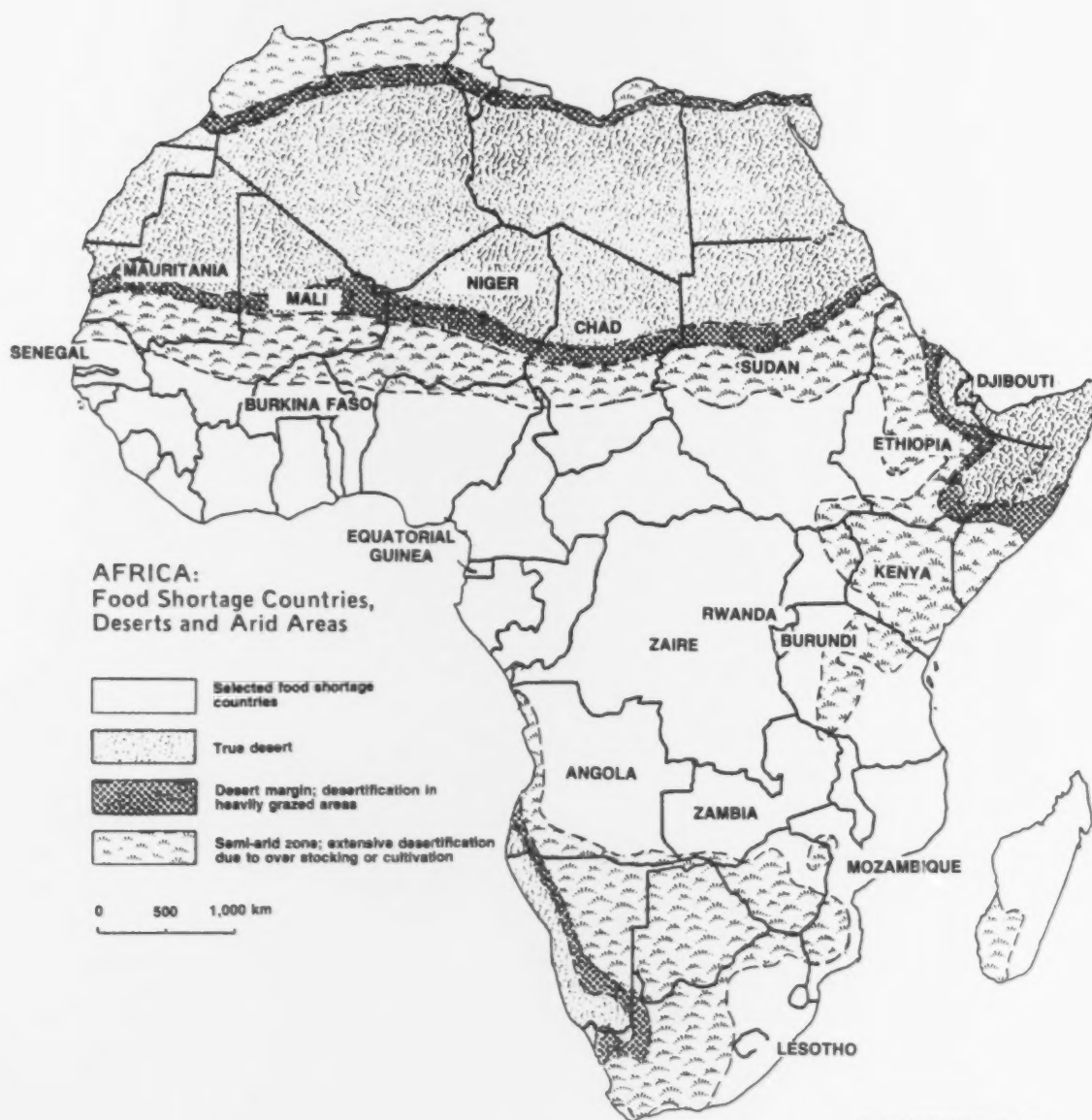
1974-1976 = 100

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1973	1984	1973	1984
World	96.03	122.80	99.93	105.03
Africa	91.75	115.72	97.01	88.42
Algeria	85.51	110.00	90.97	82.88
Angola	100.14	103.68	106.63	79.23
Benin	101.03	131.35	105.97	102.85
Botswana	98.63	84.43	106.38	61.01
Burkina Faso	86.14	109.58	89.42	90.19
Burundi	99.22	103.16	102.48	85.84
Cameroon	90.02	101.34	94.14	81.20
Cape Verde	na	na	na	na
Central African Republic	95.95	112.57	99.61	92.38
Chad	89.68	106.99	93.35	88.04
Comoros	na	na	na	na
Congo	94.47	115.98	99.25	92.53
Côte d'Ivoire	84.25	149.86	91.24	107.13
Djibouti	na	na	na	na
Egypt	95.94	113.82	99.22	90.62
Equatorial Guinea	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia	101.49	110.38	106.84	90.39
Gabon	102.74	118.93	105.07	104.11
Gambia	97.81	82.00	102.23	68.19
Ghana	96.64	95.82	101.69	71.94
Guinea	95.61	109.44	99.59	89.56
Guinea-Bissau	85.64	122.19	92.86	88.57
Kenya	95.64	111.50	103.45	77.38
Lesotho	98.56	89.55	102.77	71.68
Liberia	91.09	115.51	96.76	86.17
Libya	81.05	125.40	88.12	88.06
Madagascar	90.03	115.45	94.64	90.25
Malawi	101.55	127.53	107.20	97.11
Mali	79.22	123.05	82.58	99.04
Mauritania	94.05	121.98	99.22	94.76
Mauritius	111.22	95.65	112.65	80.81
Morocco	92.44	115.90	97.11	87.81
Mozambique	106.97	98.03	114.00	69.69
Namibia	109.30	89.93	114.76	70.43
Niger	76.63	130.39	80.50	102.60
Nigeria	89.69	128.45	95.99	94.52
Rwanda	90.43	138.66	96.56	102.60
São Tomé and Príncipe	na	na	na	na
Senegal	70.33	84.71	75.48	63.69
Seychelles	na	na	na	na
Sierra Leone	91.76	97.52	94.47	84.01
Somalia	100.08	109.88	106.45	64.36
South Africa	84.32	100.95	88.21	81.46
Sudan	89.68	105.85	95.11	81.00
Swaziland	89.61	147.17	94.22	112.98
Tanzania	84.45	127.90	90.38	93.92
Togo	97.11	112.60	101.43	89.35
Tunisia	90.96	108.78	94.70	86.78
Uganda	97.67	121.64	103.21	90.15
Western Sahara	na	na	na	na
Zaire	94.15	122.73	99.94	94.56
Zambia	78.31	97.69	83.22	73.59
Zimbabwe	79.49	91.55	84.71	67.31

NA = Not available

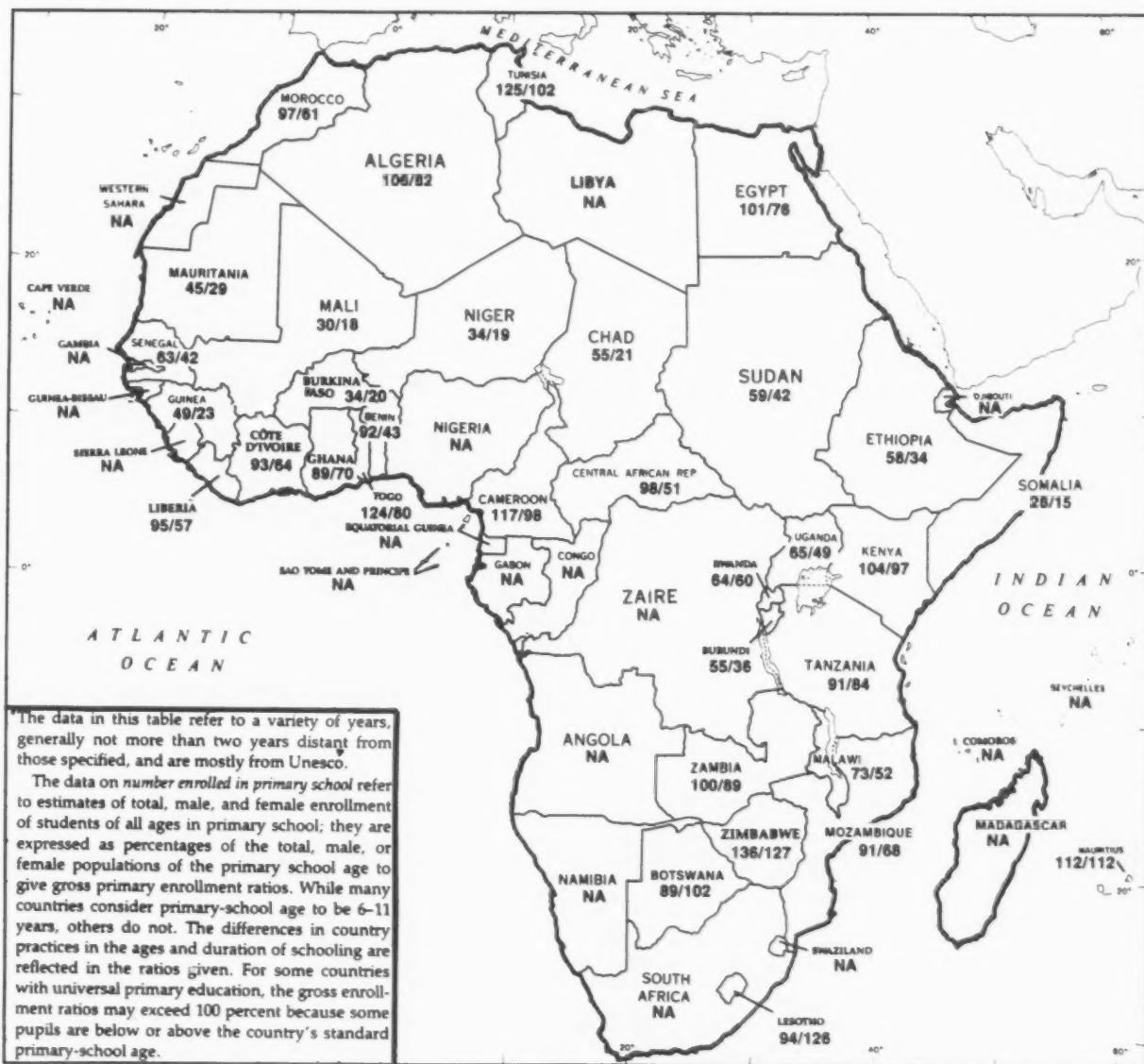
Data from FAO 1984 Production Yearbook, Vol 35, Tables III4 and III9.

AFRICA: FOOD SHORTAGE COUNTRIES, DESERTS, AND ARID AREAS



Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs.
Africa: The Potential for Higher Food Production.
Special Report No. 125, April 1985. P.3.

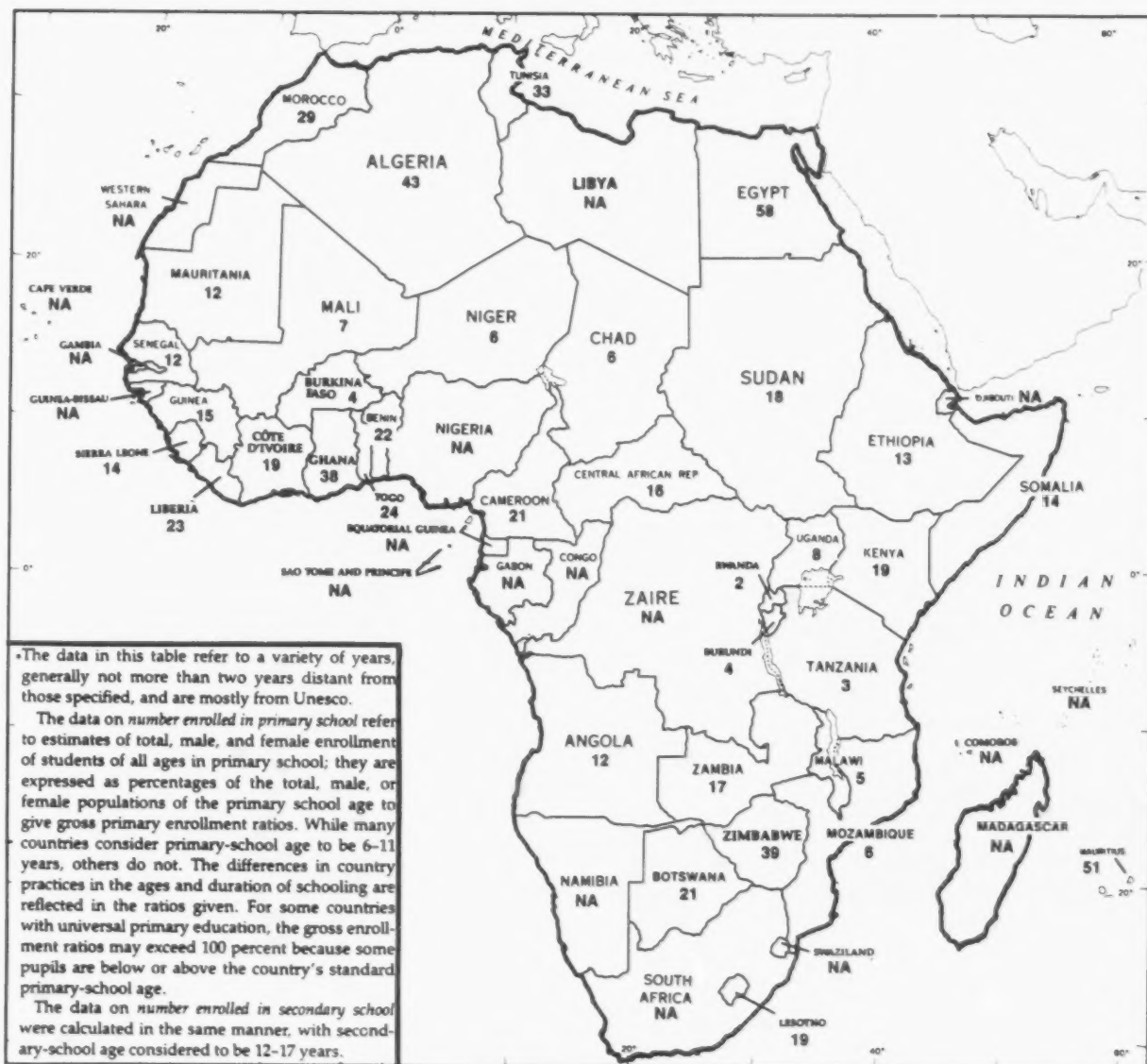
PERCENT ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, BOYS/GIRLS, 1983



NA = Not Available

Data from World Bank, 1986 World Development Report, Table 29.

PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES, AGED 12-17, ENROLLED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1983



Others

Argentina	60	Israel	78
China	35	Mexico	55
India	34	Philippines	63
Indonesia	37	Turkey	38
Iran	40	U.S.A.	NA

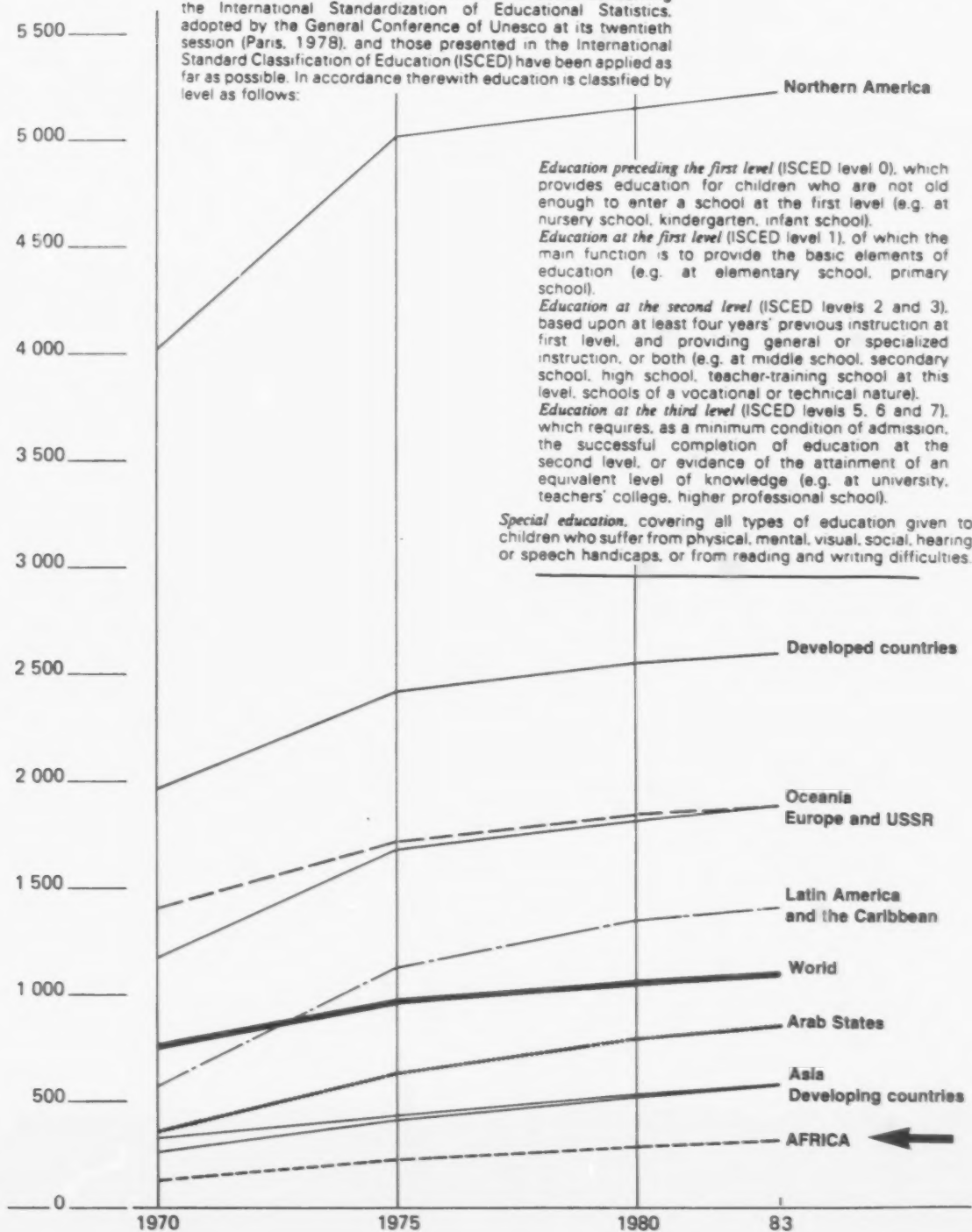
NA = Not Available

Data from World Bank, 1988 World Development Report, Table 29.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL

Per 100,000 inhabitants

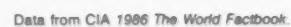
For the purpose of these tables, the definitions and classifications set out in the revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session (Paris, 1978), and those presented in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) have been applied as far as possible. In accordance therewith education is classified by level as follows:



Not including the D.P.R. of Korea.

From the UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1985. © Unesco 1985. Reproduced by permission of Unesco.

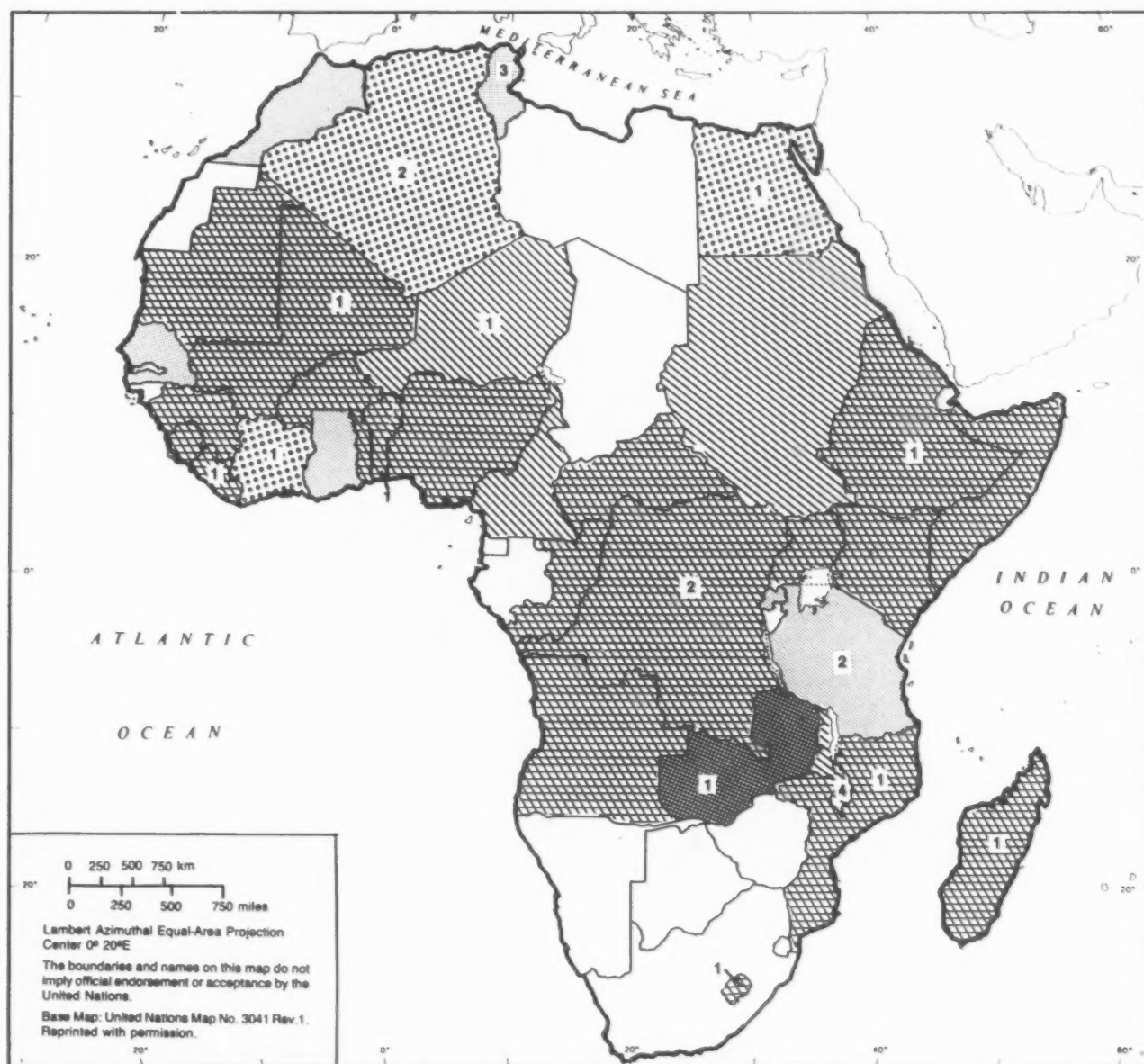
(In percent)



PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATIONS WITH SAFE WATER AND SANITATION



Map based on data collected by World Health Organization 1979-1980, and published by the United Nations Development Programme in 1981.



With Access to Safe Water



Sanitation



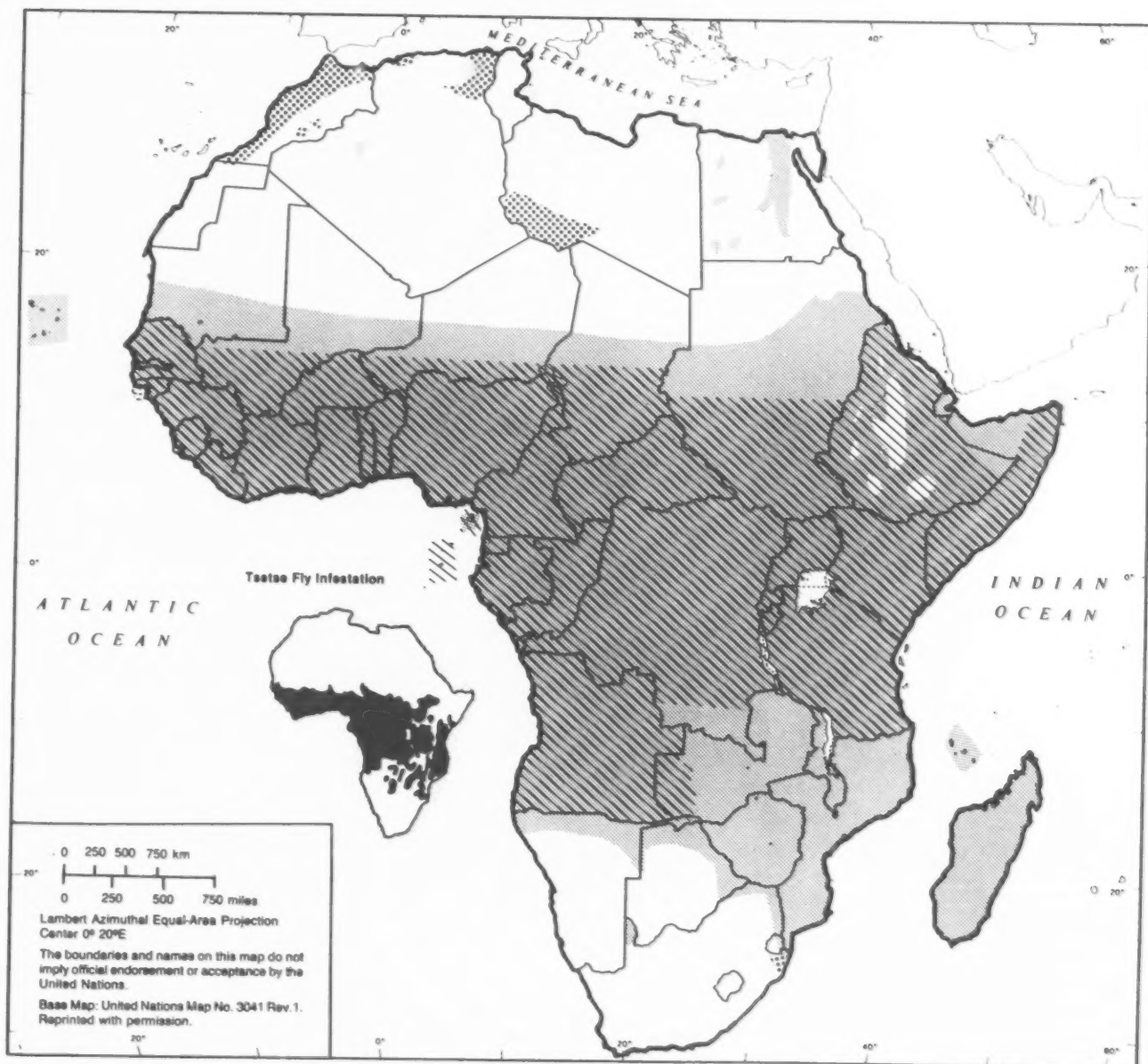
Blank Areas = NA

The 1980s are the United Nations' International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Returns received by the Steering Committee of IDWSSD based on 94 developing countries representing 87% of the developing world (not just Africa) (but not including China) state that in the first half of the decade:

Population in Millions	As of 1980		As of 1985	
	Served	Unserved	Served	Unserved
Urban subsector: Water Supply	509	190	672	198
Urban subsector: Sanitation	388	313	518	352
Rural subsector: Water Supply	472	1,018	581	1,029

AREAS OF MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER AND TSETSE FLY INFESTATION

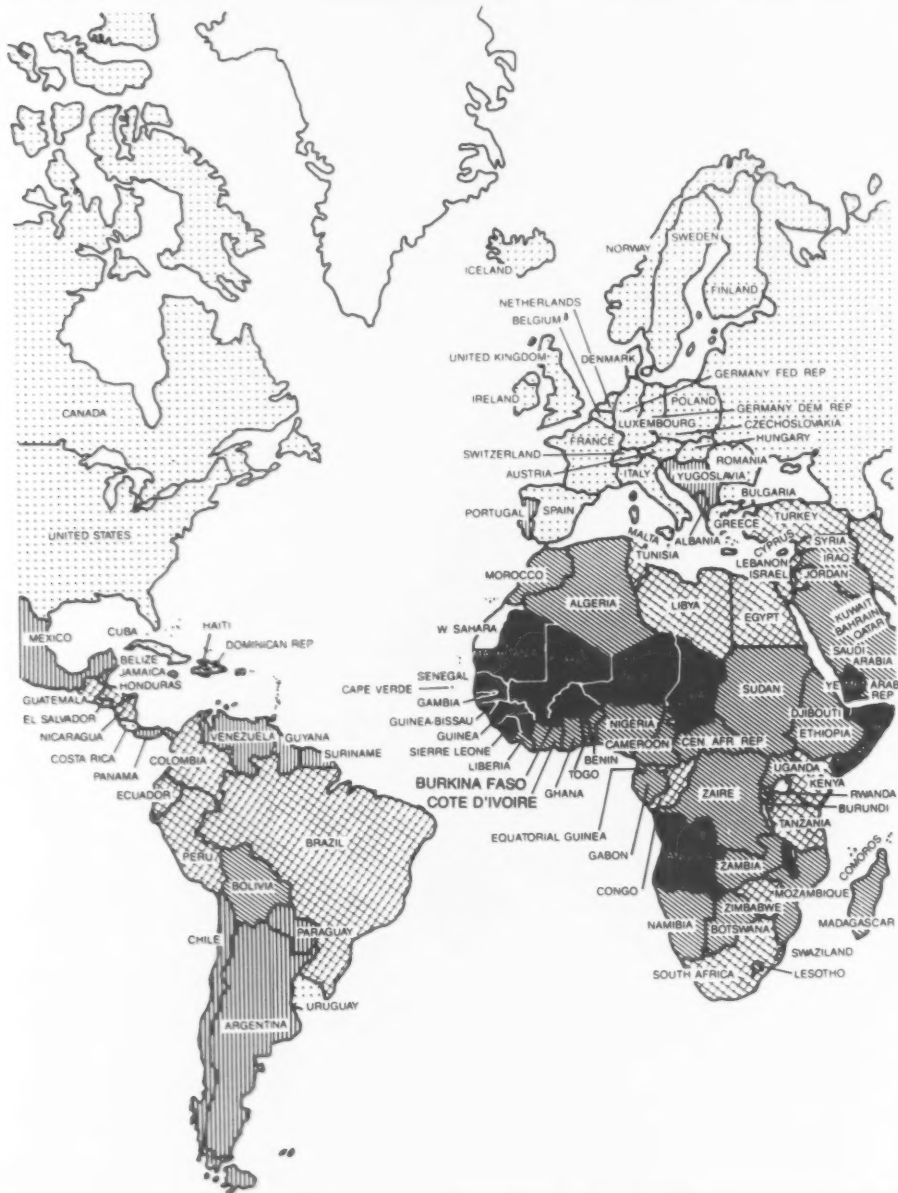
(Generalized Boundaries)



Maps constructed with information from World Health Organization and International Atomic Energy Agency.

PQLI MAP OF THE WORLD

Each Country's PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index) is based on an average of life expectancy at age one, infant mortality, and literacy.



PQLI MAP OF THE WORLD continued



-  PQLI of 90 or above
-  PQLI of 76 to 89
-  PQLI of 56 to 77
-  PQLI of 31 to 55
-  PQLI of 30 or below
-  PQLI rating not available

Reprinted with permission from *U.S. Foreign Policy and the Third World: AGENDA 1985-86*. John W. Sewell, Richard E. Feinberg, and Valeriana Kallab, Editors. Praeger Publishers for the Overseas Development Council.

MOST RECENT PQLI* FIGURES FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES

<u>PQLI of 78 to 89</u>		<u>PQLI of 31 to 55</u>		<u>PQLI of 30 or below</u>	
Mauritius	81	Algeria	50	Angola	27
		Benin	38	Burkina Faso	20
		Botswana	48	Chad	27
<u>PQLI of 56 to 77</u>		Burundi	35	Gambia	16
Cape Verde	59	Cameroon	47	Guinea	25
Congo	57	Central African Republic	33	Guinea-Bissau	27
Egypt	57	Comoros	37	Malawi	29
Kenya	56	Côte d'Ivoire	40	Mali	27
Libya	57	Equatorial Guinea	33	Maultania	30
Seychelles	74	Ethiopia	31	Niger	27
South Africa**	68	Gabon	35	Senegal	30
Tanzania	61	Ghana	48	Sierra Leone	26
Tunisia	65	Lesotho	52	Somalia	17
Zimbabwe	64	Liberia	41		
		Madagascar	51		
		Morocco	49		
		Mozambique	40	<u>Data Not Available</u>	
		Namibia	50	Djibouti	
		Nigeria	41	São Tomé & Príncipe	
		Rwanda	45	Western Sahara	
		Sudan	39		
		Swaziland	55		
		Togo	37		
		Uganda	49		
		Zaire	51		
		Zambia	48		

* Each country's PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index) is based on an average of life expectancy at age one, infant mortality, and literacy.

** Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

Figures reprinted with permission from U.S. Foreign Policy and The Third World: AGENDA 1985-86. John W. Sewell, Richard E. Feinberg, and Valeriana Kallab, Editors, Praeger Publishers for the Overseas Development Council.

SHARE OF WORLD TOTALS **(SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS)**

* = Excluding Arab State

Research & Development Scientists & Engineers, 1980	Africa* 0.4%	Europe Latin America Northern America USSR	22.3% 2.4% 18.0% 36.9%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	18.5% 0.9% 0.9%
Research & Development Expenditure, 1980	Africa* 0.3%	Europe Latin America Northern America USSR	34.0% 1.8% 32.1% 15.6%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	14.8% 0.5% 0.8%
Estimated Expenditure for R&D as Percentage of Gross National Product, 1980	Africa* 0.36%	Europe Latin America Northern America USSR	1.79% 0.49% 2.33% 4.67%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	1.18% 0.27% 1.11%
Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution	Africa* 1.3%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	54.3% 6.1% 13.6%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	22.3% 0.9% 1.5%
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1982	Africa* 1.0%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	45.6% 6.4% 13.2%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	31.4% 1.2% 1.2%
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1982	Africa* 0.7%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	27.5% 6.3% 42.0%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	20.1% 0.4% 3.0%
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1983	Africa* 2.7%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	27.3% 9.1% 35.8%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	20.7% 2.6% 1.7%
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1983	Africa* 0.7%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	40.3% 7.3% 32.1%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	16.6% 1.9% 1.2%
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1983	Africa* 0.5%	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	27.9% 6.5% 11.6%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	49.3% 32.5% 0.5%
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1983 (not including China)	Africa* 3	Europe & USSR Latin America Northern America	55 16 46	Asia* Arab States Oceania	6 6 21

Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook, 1985.

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND AIRFIELDS

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airfields
Algeria	3,950	78,410	155
Angola	3,189	73,828	351
Benin	580	8,550	9
Botswana	726	11,500	103
Burkina Faso	1,173	16,500	55
Burundi	none	5,900	8
Cameroon	1,173	65,000	62
Cape Verde	—	—	6
Central African Republic	none	20,800	67
Chad	none	31,300	80
Comoros	none	1,110	4
Congo	727	11,970	55
Côte d'Ivoire	657	46,600	49
Djibouti	97	2,800	12
Egypt	4,857	28,500	97
Equatorial Guinea	none	2,460	3
Ethiopia	1,089	44,300	167
Gabon	970	7,393	79
Gambia	none	3,083	1
Ghana	953	32,250	10
Guinea	1,045	30,000	17
Guinea-Bissau	none	3,218	54
Kenya	2,040	55,400	217
Lesotho	1.6	4,221	28
Liberia	487	10,087	80
Libya	none	19,300	118
Madagascar	1,020	40,000	152
Malawi	789	13,125	50
Mali	642	15,700	38
Mauritania	740	7,540	31
Mauritius	—	2,000	5
Morocco	1,785	58,000	79
Mozambique	3,436	26,498	239
Namibia	2,340	54,500	151
Niger	none	36,500	63
Nigeria	3,505	107,990	89
Rwanda	none	5,000	8
São Tomé and Príncipe	—	300	2
Senegal	1,043	13,898	25
Seychelles	none	215	14
Sierra Leone	84	7,460	14
Somalia	none	17,215	63
South Africa	36,499	229,690	922
Sudan	5,516	20,000	89
Swaziland	515	2,853	27
Tanzania	3,555	34,500	100
Togo	570	7,562	11
Tunisia	2,089	17,700	29
Uganda	1,300	30,500	39
Western Sahara	none	6,100	16
Zaire	5,354	145,050	335
Zambia	1,204	36,370	129
Zimbabwe	3,394	85,237	497

Data from CIA 1986 *The World Factbook*.

NUMBER OF DAILY GENERAL-INTEREST NEWSPAPERS, 1982



Data from UN Statistical Yearbook, 1983/84, Table 62, P.447.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

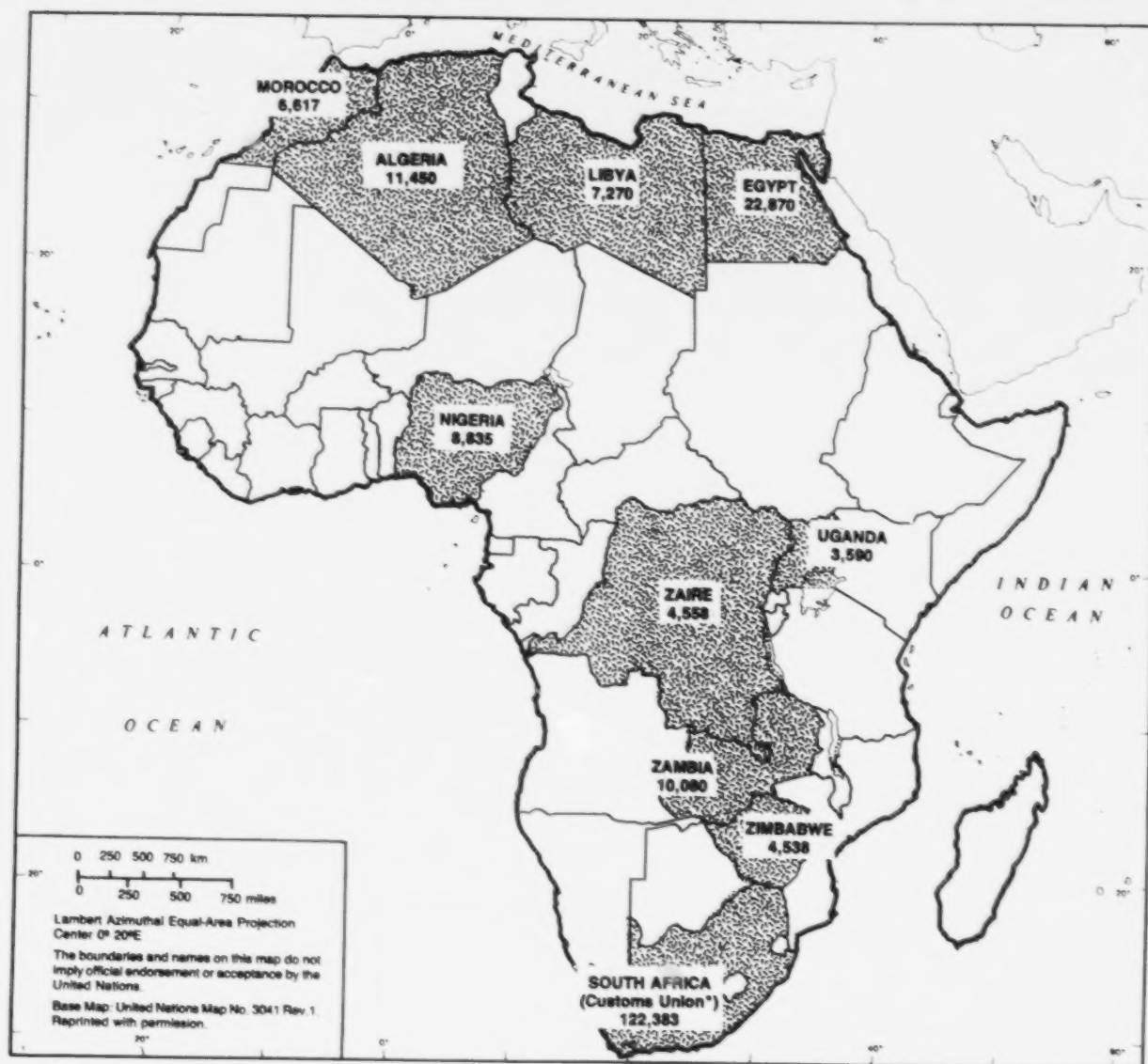
	Year 1970 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours	Year 1984 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours		Year 1970 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours	Year 1984 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours
World	4,953,074	9,267,420	Mauritius	220	455
Africa	87,398	224,149	Morocco	1,935	6,617
			Mozambique	682	1,945
			Namibia	na	na
			Niger	39	245
Algeria	1,979	11,450	Nigeria	1,550	8,385
Angola	644	1,790	Rwanda	81	135
Benin	33	5	São Tomé & Príncipe	7	15
Botswana	na	na	Senegal	330	684
Burkina Faso	27	115	Seychelles	7	56
Burundi	1	2			
Cameroon	1,163	2,230	Sierra Leone	197	280
Cape Verde	7	25	Somalia	28	75
Central African Rep.	47	68	South Africa	50,959	122,383
Chad	42	65	(Customs Union)*		
Comoros	2	10	Sudan	392	1,032
Congo	76	237	Swaziland	na	na
Côte d'Ivoire	517	1,918			
Djibouti	43	148	Tanzania	479	870
Egypt	7,591	22,870	Togo	68	234
Equatorial Guinea	16	15	Tunisia	794	3,590
Ethiopia	520	760	Uganda	778	655
Gabon	97	535	Western Sahara	5	78
Gambia	13	42			
Ghana	2,920	1,830	Zaire	3,230	4,558
Guinea	388	499	Zambia	947	10,080
Guinea-Bissau	10	14	Zimbabwe	6,410	4,538
Kenya	583	2,253			
Lesotho	na	na			
Liberia	502	897			
Libya	426	7,270			
Madagascar	246	452			
Malawi	145	511			
Mali	57	153			
Mauritania	73	102			

* Use is primarily for whites.

Data from United Nations Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1984, Table 34.

THE TEN COUNTRIES PRODUCING THE MOST ELECTRICITY, 1984

(in million kilowatt hours)

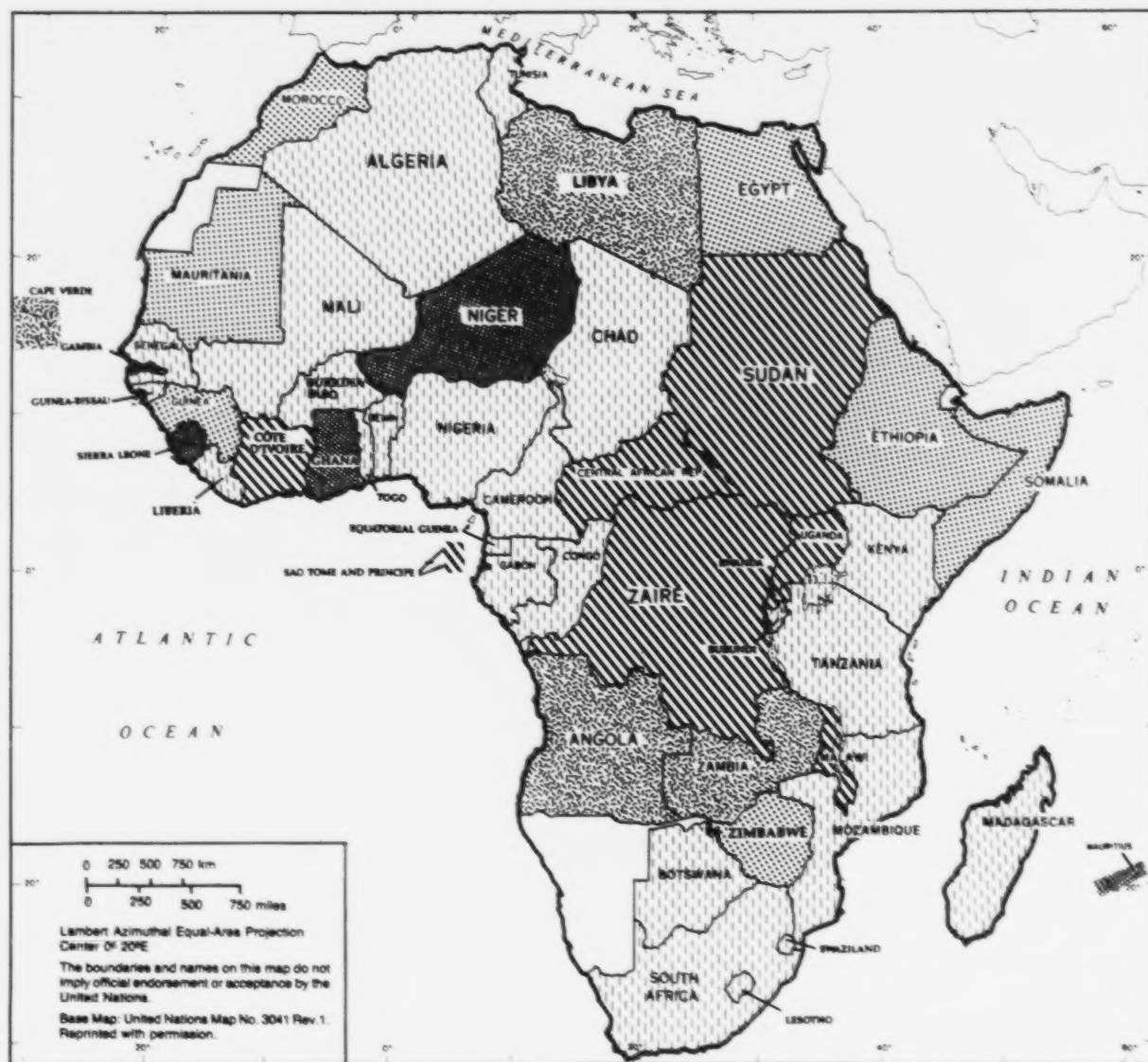


* Use is primarily for whites

Data from United Nations Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1984, Table 34.

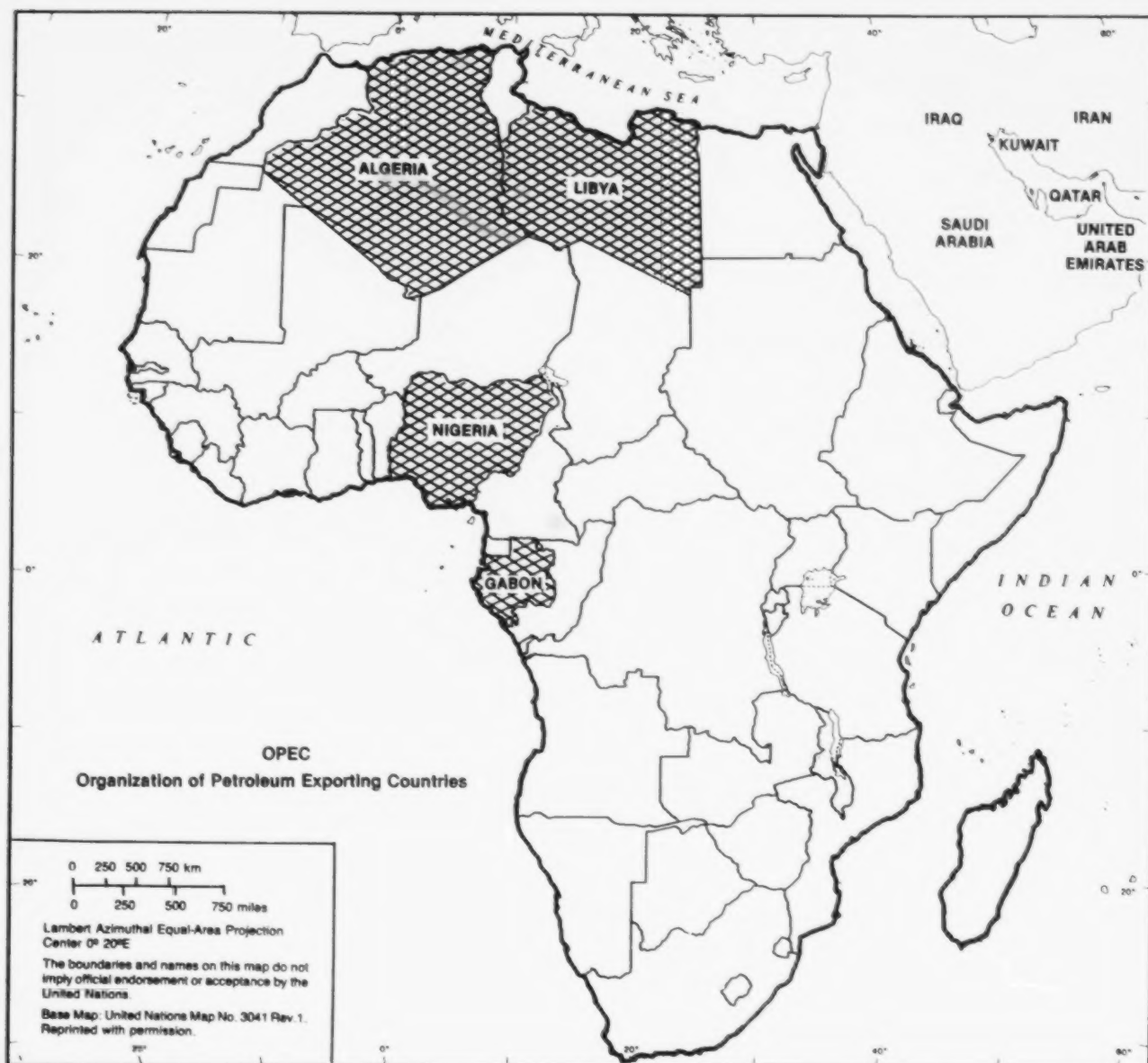
RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 48 AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1983

Percent of Country's GNP (Gross National Product)



Data from U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1985*, P. 7.

ESTIMATED OPEC OIL PRODUCTION, 1986, AS A PERCENT OF WORLD PRODUCTION



←
Ecuador
0.5%

Venezuela
0.3%

OPEC Countries' Shares of Estimated World Oil Production, 1986 (1,000 b/d) 55,879.8

Algeria 1.1%
Gabon 0.3%
Iran 3.2%
Iraq 3.2%
Kuwait 2.2%

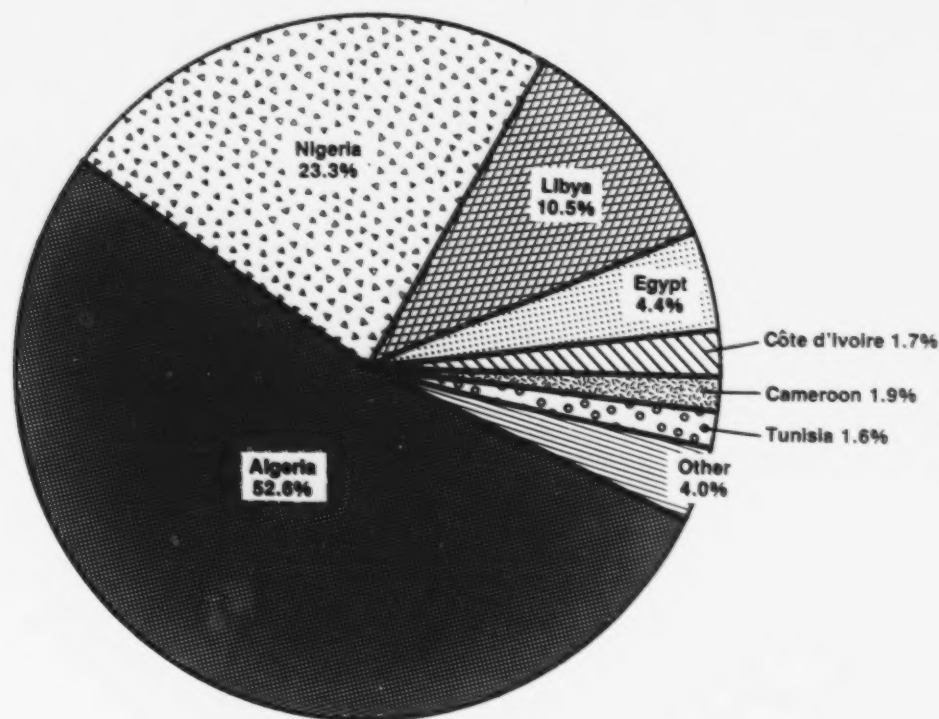
Libya 1.8%
Nigeria 2.6%
Qatar 0.6%
Saudi Arabia 8.4%
United Arab Emirates 2.5%

→
Indonesia
2.2%

Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal,
December 22/29, 1986.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN AFRICA, JANUARY 1, 1987

All reserves figures except those for the U.S.S.R. and Canada are proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. U.S.S.R. figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



AFRICA: 201,440 10⁹ cubic feet

Estimates are that Africa has 5.6% of
World's Proved Reserves

	(10 ⁹ cubic feet)
Algeria	106,000
Angola-Cabinda	1,800
Cameroon	3,800
Congo	2,500
Côte d'Ivoire	3,400
Egypt	8,900
Gabon	500
Libya	21,180
Nigeria	47,000
Tanzania	3,000
Tunisia	3,200
Zaire	30
TOTAL AFRICA	201,440
	(5.6% of World)

Others		(% World)
	(10 ⁹ cubic feet)	
Asia-Pacific	198,640	(5.5%)
Western Europe	229,730	(6.3%)
Middle East	925,300	(25.5%)
United States	185,400	(5.1%)
Canada	99,600	(2.7%)
Mexico	76,500	(2.1%)
Rest of Western Hemisphere	113,570	(3.1%)
China	30,000	(0.8%)
USSR	1,550,000	(42.7%)
#Others	15,800	(0.4%)
WORLD	3,625,980	
	10 ⁹ cubic feet	

Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 22/29, 1986.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY

Country	Major Industries	Major Exports
Algeria	petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants and food processing.	petroleum and gas
Angola	mining (oil and diamonds); fish, sugar, & food processing; brewing; tobacco; textiles; cement; building construction	est. \$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); oil coffee diamonds, sisal, fish & fish products, iron ore, timber, cotton.
Benin	palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages	\$172.5 million (f.o.b., 1984); palm products, cotton other agricultural products.
Botswana	livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism.	\$670 million (f.o.b., 1984); diamonds, cattle, animal products.
Burkina Faso	agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling plants, brick plants; a few other light industries	\$110 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame.
Burundi	light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap, assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing	\$83.5 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee 87%, tea, cotton, hides, skins.
Cameroon	crude oil production, small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills.	\$855.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, tea, mineral products, food, alcohol, metal and metal products.
Cape Verde	salt mining	\$1.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); fish, bananas, salt, flour.
Central African Rep.	sawmills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting.	\$114.6 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber.
Chad	agricultural and livestock processing (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron	\$113.15 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton 80%, meat, fish, animal products.
Comoros	perfume distillation.	\$16 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves.
Congo	crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap.	\$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (90%), lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, cocoa.
Côte d'Ivoire	food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, 3 small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory	\$3.5 million (f.o.b., 1985); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil.
Djibouti	ship repairs and services of port and railroad	\$88 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); hides and skins and transit of coffee.
Egypt	textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement	\$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric.
Equatorial Guinea	fishing, sawmilling	\$16.9 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); cocoa, coffee, wood.
Ethiopia	cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery	\$403 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); 61% coffee, 10% hides and skins.
Gabon	petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing, mining.	\$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold).
Gambia	peanut processing, tourism, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly.	\$59 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.); peanuts and peanut products, fish, palm kernels.
Ghana	mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum	\$856.9 million (f.o.b., 1982); cocoa (about 60%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, aluminum.

continued 

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY *continued*

	Major Industries	Major Exports
Guinea	bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries.	\$537 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels.
Guinea-Bissau	agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks.	\$8.6 million (1983); principally peanuts; also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber.
Kenya	small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism.	\$1.034 billion (f.o.b., 1984); re-exporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract.
Lesotho	none	labor to South Africa (\$94 million est. in 1983); 129 million (f.o.b., 1984); wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism.
Liberia	rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)	\$432 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa.
Libya	petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts	\$10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum.
Madagascar	agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery	\$350 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings.
Malawi	agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods	\$259.9 million (c.i.f., 1984); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn.
Mali	small local consumer goods and processing	\$145.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins.
Mauritania	mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing.	\$275 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, processed fish, gum arabic, gypsum. Cattle exports to Senegal.
Mauritius	mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale simple manufactures; tobacco fibers; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics	\$387.8 million (f.o.b., 1984/85); tea, molasses.
Morocco	mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction, tourism	\$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 24% phosphates.
Mozambique	food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco	\$95 million (f.o.b., 1984); cashews, shrimp, sugar, tea, cotton.
Namibia	meat packing, fish processing; copper, lead, zinc, diamond, and uranium mining, dairy products.	nearly all of industry (see column 1) is for export.
Niger	cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small, light industries; uranium production began in 1971	\$319.1 million (1985 est.); uranium, peanuts and related products, livestock, hides, skins. Much regional trade not recorded.
Nigeria	mining: crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries: oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing: textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics	\$11.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil 98%, cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin.

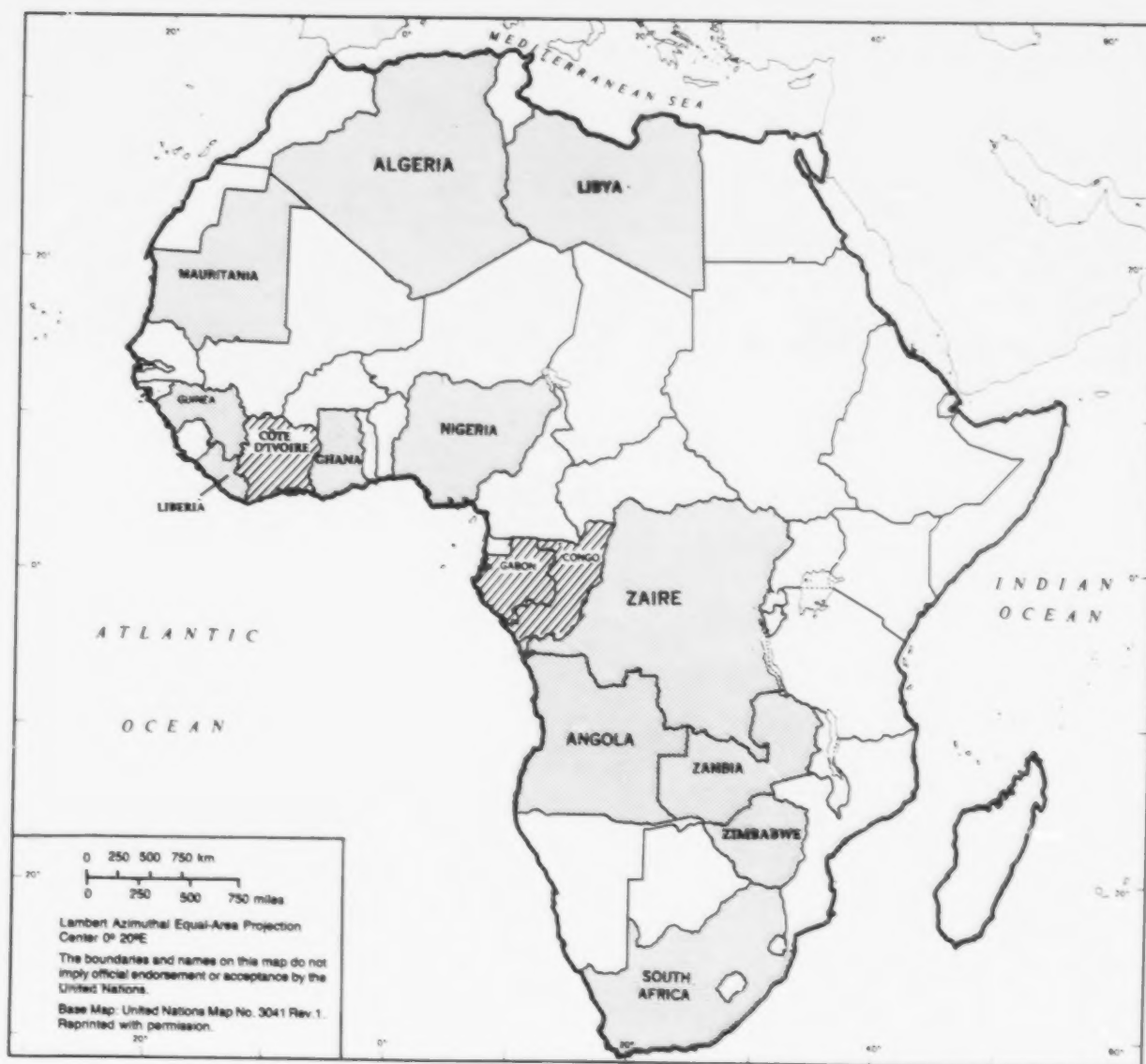
continued 

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY *continued*

	Major Industries	Major Exports
Rwanda	mining of cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods.	\$147.9 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum.
São Tomé & Príncipe	light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing.	\$8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil.
Senegal	fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining	\$525 million (f.o.b., 1984); peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish; petroleum products (re-export).
Seychelles	Tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coil rope factory, tea factory.	\$4.4 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); fish, copra, cinnamon and bark.
Sierra Leone	mining: diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing: beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; one oil refinery	\$104 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee.
Somalia	a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, textiles, iron rod plant, petroleum refining	\$107 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); livestock, hides, skins, bananas.
South Africa	mining, automobile assembly, metal-working, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer.	\$19.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984 including gold); gold, coal, diamonds, corn uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products, net gold output \$8.1 billion (1984).
Sudan	cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals	\$409 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (31%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$40 million exports to Communist countries (FY82).
Swaziland	mining, pulping.	\$360 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, canned fruit.
Tanzania	primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products	\$396 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products.
Togo	phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages, cement.	\$202 million (f.o.b., 1982); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels.
Tunisia	phosphate mining, petroleum, natural gas, food processing, textiles, transport, telecommunications, tourism, government	\$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 40% crude petroleum, 21% phosphates, 21% textiles.
Uganda	agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelting, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer	\$380 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); 98% coffee, cotton, tea.
Western Sahara	phosphate, fishing, handicrafts.	In 1982, up to 5 million in phosphates; all other exports valued at under 3 million.
Zaire	mining, mineral processing, light industries, processed foods and beverages, cement.	\$1.846 billion (f.o.b., 1984); copper (45%), cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee.
Zambia	copper mining and refining, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles.	\$916 million (f.o.b., 1984); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco.
Zimbabwe	mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles	\$1.17 billion (f.o.b., 1984); including net gold sales and re-exports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar, iron ore, silver.

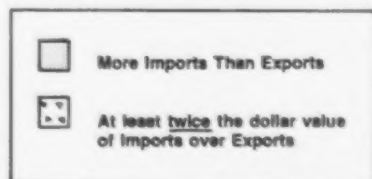
Table constructed from CIA 1986 *The World Factbook*

THOSE NATIONS EXPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS, Year 1984



Data from CIA 1986 The World Factbook.

THOSE NATIONS IMPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR EXPORTS, Year 1984



Data from CIA 1986 The World Factbook

PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1960-1984

(☒) = High ◇ = Moderate ○ = Low * = Stagnation/decline

Country or area	1960-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
Algeria	◇	◇	☒	◇
Angola	◇	○	.	.
Burkina Faso	◇	.	◇	.
Cameroon	.	◇	◇	◇
Congo	☒	○	.	☒
Côte d'Ivoire	☒	◇	☒	.
Egypt	◇	◇	☒	☒
Ethiopia	◇	○	○	○
Gabon	☒	☒	.	○
Ghana	○	◇	.	.
Kenya	◇	◇	◇	◇
Liberia	☒	◇	○	.
Libya	☒	◇	○	.
Madagascar	○	.	○	.
Malawi	◇	☒	☒	○
Mali	.	.	◇	○
Morocco	☒	◇	☒	○
Mozambique	◇	○	.	.
Namibia	◇	◇	◇	.
Niger	☒	.	☒	.
Nigeria	◇	☒	○	.
Senegal	○	○	○	.
Sierra Leone	☒	○	○	○
Somalia	○	◇	○	○
Sudan	○	○	◇	○
Tanzania	☒	◇	◇	.
Togo	○	○	◇	○
Tunisia	☒	○	○	◇
Uganda	◇	○	.	◇
Zaire	◇	◇	.	○
Zambia	○	◇	.	.
Zimbabwe	◇	☒	.	◇

United Nations, 1985 Report on the World
Social Situation, ST/ESA/185, P. 5.

GDP GROWTH RATES BY AFRICAN SUB-REGIONAL AND ANALYTICAL GROUP, 1983-1986

(Percentage)

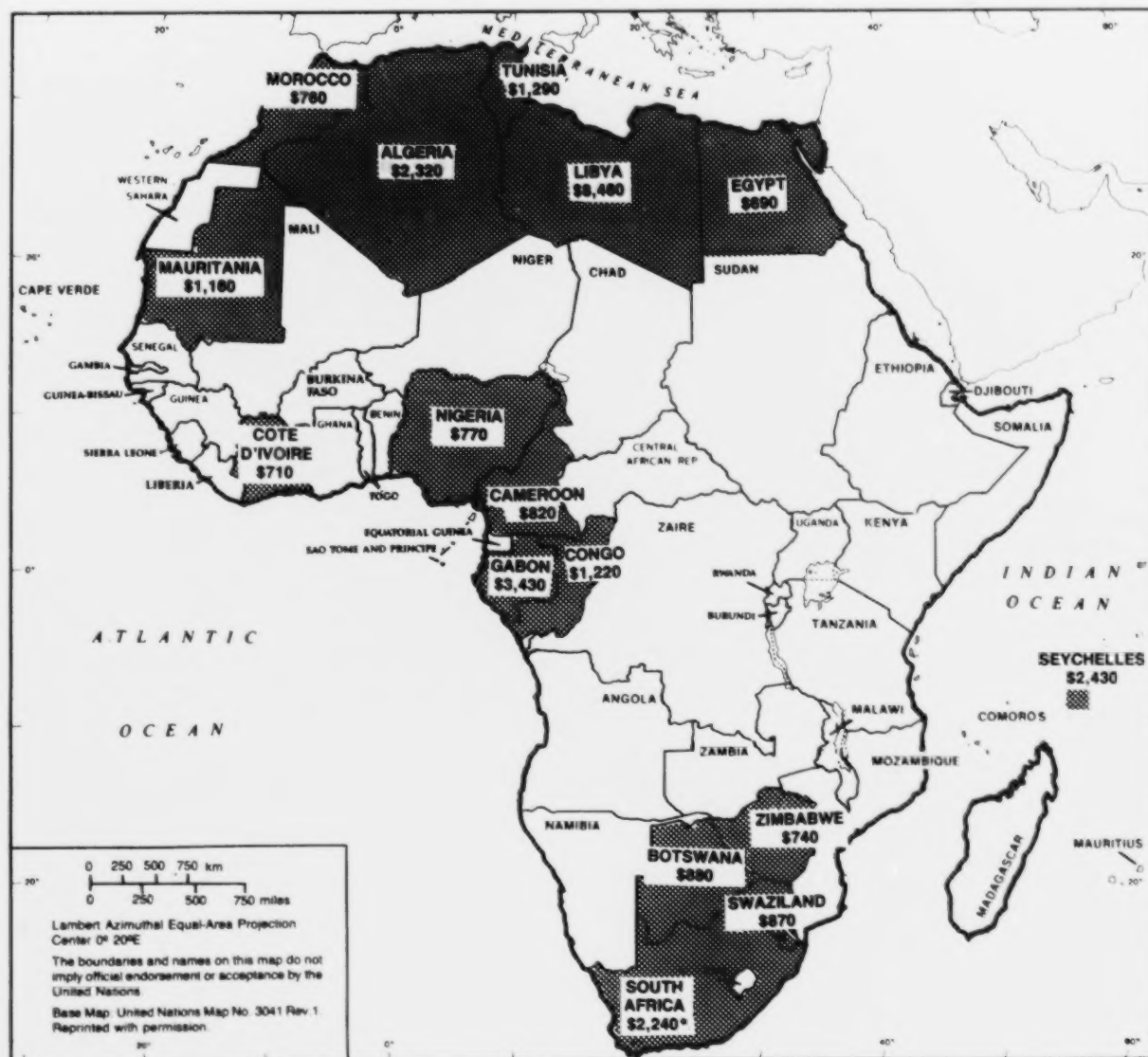
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Central Africa	2.8	4.1	2.3	3.9
Eastern and Southern Africa	1.7	0.1	1.8	3.0
North Africa	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.7
Southern Africa	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.6
West Africa	-6.0	-2.6	2.9	2.7
Sub-Saharan countries	-2.6	-0.7	2.1	3.0
Sahelian countries	3.5	-5.7	7.6	4.5
Oil-exporting countries	-0.7	1.7	3.1	2.7
OPEC countries	-3.1	0.7	2.8	2.9
Non-oil exporting countries	0.8	0.2	2.2	3.0
Least developed countries	1.2	-1.2	1.3	3.4
Others	0.5	1.1	2.7	2.8
Drought-affected countries	1.4	-0.6	2.1	3.3
All ECA member States	-0.2	1.2	2.8	2.8

(GDP = Gross Domestic Product)

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1986.

THE 16 COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PER CAPITA GNP (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)

Per capita GNP figures are final figures from the World Bank. They are for 1983, and are in US Dollars.

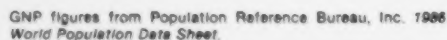


* Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available
A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

Data from CIA 1986 The World Factbook.

Per capita GNP figures are final figures from the World Bank. They are for 1983, and are in US Dollars.

Per capita GNP figures are final figures from the World Bank. They are for 1983, and are in US Dollars.



PER CAPITA GNP: AFRICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

1983, in US Dollars

Algeria	\$2,320	Libya	\$8,460
Angola	—	Madagascar	310
Benin	290	Malawi	210
Botswana	880	Mali	150
Burkina Faso	180	Mauritania	480
Burundi	240	Mauritius	1,160
Cameroon	820	Morocco	760
Cape Verde	320	Mozambique	—
Central African Republic	280	Namibique	1,670
Chad	—	Niger	240
Comoros	—	Nigeria	770
Congo	1,220	Rwanda	270
Côte d'Ivoire	710	São Tomé & Príncipe	340
Djibouti	—	Senegal	440
Egypt	690	Seychelles	2,430
Equatorial Guinea	—	Sierra Leone	330
Ethiopia	120	Somalia	250
Gabon	3,430	South Africa	2,240 *
Gambia	290	Sudan	400
Ghana	320	Swaziland	870
Guinea	300	Tanzania	240
Guinea-Bissau	190	Togo	280
Kenya	340	Tunisia	1,290
Lesotho	560	Uganda	220
Liberia	480	Western Sahara	—
		Zaire	170
		Zambia	580
		Zimbabwe	740

OTHERS

Canada	\$12,280	Japan	10,100
China	300	United States	14,080
Hungary	2,150	U.S.S.R.	6,760
India	260	West Germany	11,400
Israel	5,270		

*Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1986 World Population Data Sheet. It advises that the dollar figures are final figures from the World Bank.

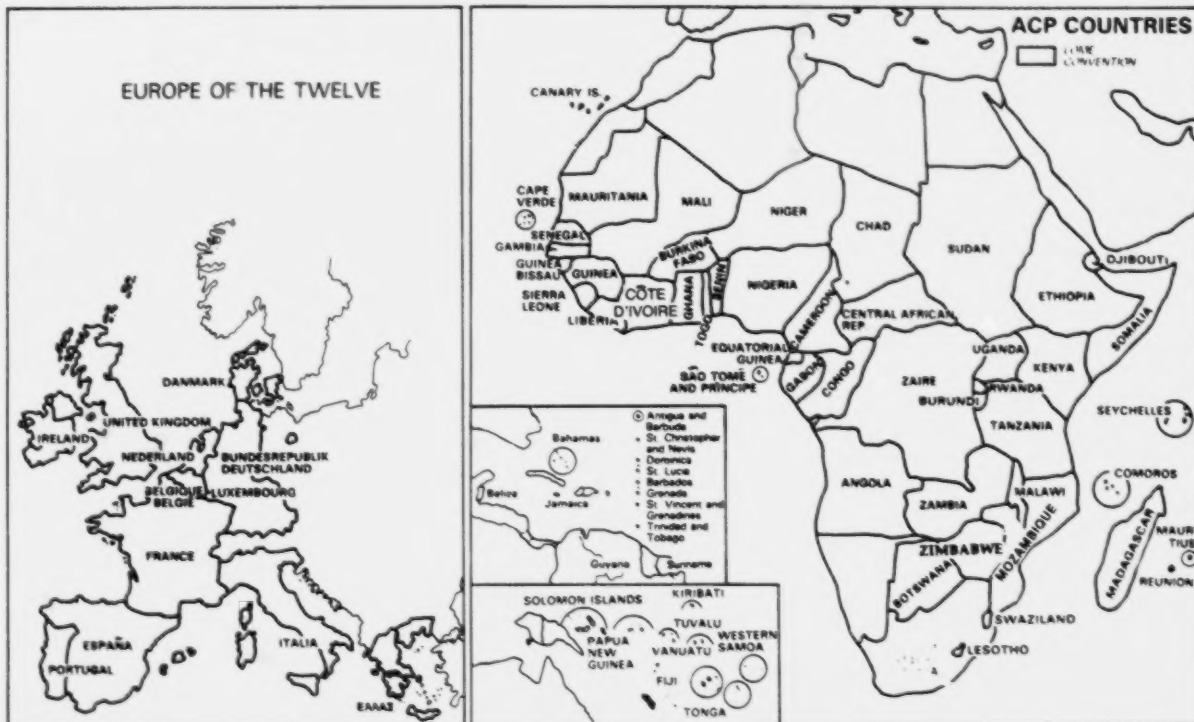
COUNTRIES OF THE LOME III CONVENTION

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
UNITED KINGDOM

THE 66 ACP STATES

ANGOLA	GAMBIA	ST. VINCENT & THE
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	GHANA	GRENADINES
BAHAMAS	GRENADA	SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
BARBADOS	GUINEA	SENEGAL
BELIZE	GUINEA-BISSAU	SEYCHELLES
BENIN	GUYANA	SIERRA LEONE
BOTSWANA	JAMAICA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BURKINA FASO	KENYA	SOMALIA
BURUNDI	KIRIBATI	SUDAN
CAMEROON	LESOTHO	SURINAME
CAPE VERDE	LIBERIA	SWAZILAND
CENTRAL AFRICAN	MADAGASCAR	TANZANIA
REPUBLIC	MALAWI	TOGO
CHAD	MALI	TONGA
COMOROS	MAURITANIA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CONGO	MAURITIUS	TUVALU
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MOZAMBIQUE	UGANDA
DJIBOUTI	NIGER	WESTERN SAMOA
DOMINICA	NIGERIA	VANUATU
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ZAIRE
ETHIOPIA	RWANDA	ZAMBIA
FIJI	ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	ZIMBABWE
GABON	ST. LUCIA	



Source: European Community News, No. 25 April 25, 1986.

SOME FIGURES FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Countries of Southern Africa (south of 10° South)

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Population Estimate</u>		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Population Estimate</u>
Angola	Luanda	7,651,000	Namibia (SWA)	Windhoek	1,100,000
Botswana	Gaborone	1,000,000	South Africa	Pretoria	31,345,000*
Lesotho	Maseru	1,444,000	Swaziland	Mbabane	688,000
Malawi	Lilongwe	6,813,000	Zaire	Kinshasa	30,821,000
Mozambique	Maputo	14,000,000	Zambia	Lusaka	6,374,000
			Zimbabwe	Harare	7,822,000

Total of above populations: 109,058,000

* Including the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei.

The Government of South Africa defines Southern Africa as that area south of 10° South. That portion of the above countries — an area roughly the size of Western Europe — contains an estimated 80 million people.

South Africa's role in the economies of Southern Africa (as defined above)

80% of Total GNP (1985)
 77% of Electricity Generated (1980)
 97% of Coal Mines (1980)
 98% of Iron Ore Mined (1980)
 82% of Chrome Mines (1978)
 70% of Maize Grown (1980)
 87% of Wheat Grown (1980)
 67% of Sugar Cane Produced (1979)
 39% of the Cattle Stock (1980)
 80% of the Sheep Flock (1980)
 80% of the Motor Vehicles (1982)
 63% of the Tarred Roads (1982)
 60% of the Railroads and Harbors (1985)
 84% of the Telephones Installed (1977)

Source: Republic of South Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs.
 Private Bag X152, Pretoria 0001. ISBN 0-621-09721-7. South
 Africa: Mainstay of Southern Africa.
 This page is reprinted from World Eagle, February 1986, P.27.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

ANGOLA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

ALGERIA

Type: Marxist people's republic

Legal system: formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

BENIN

Type: Soviet-modeled civilian government

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

BOTSWANA

Type: parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

BURKINA FASO

Type: military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

Branches: President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

BURUNDI

Type: republic; presidential system

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

CAMEROON

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review by Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

CAPE VERDE

Type: republic

Legal system: based on constitution

Branches: 56-member National People's Assembly; the official party is the supreme political organization

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Type: republic, under military rule since September 1981; the president shuffled the government in September 1985 and dissolved the Military Committee for National Recovery; the president now rules through the Provisional Organization of Public Powers

Legal system: based on French law; constitution, which was approved in February 1981 referendum, was suspended after September 1981 military takeover; judiciary,

Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

Branches: Gen. André-Dieudonné Kolingba is Chief of State and President of the Provisional Organization of Public Powers, which replaced the Council of Ministers; no legislature; separate judiciary

CHAD

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted in 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved in April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the president; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council, Supreme Court and several lower courts

COMOROS

Type: three of the four islands compose an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; the other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French territorial community but is claimed by the Comoros

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Branches: presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

CONGO

Type: people's republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

Branches: presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Politburo

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (175-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

DJIBOUTI

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

Branches: legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

EGYPT

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Type: republic

Legal system: in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

Branches: constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives of the People), and free judiciary

ETHIOPIA

Type: under military rule since September 1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new

constitution by September 1986; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

GABON

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

GAMBIA

Type: republic; independent since February 1965; The Gambia and Senegal in early 1982 formed a loose confederation of Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces and, eventually, their monetary union

Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Cabinet of 13 members; unicameral legislative branch (43-member parliament), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

GHANA

Type: republic; 31 December 1981 coup

ended two-year-old civilian government and suspended constitution and political activity

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

GUINEA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: coup on 3 April 1984 established the 25-member (currently 20 members) Military Committee for National Redressment to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios; precoup unicameral legislature has been abolished

GUINEA-BISSAU

Type: republic; highly centralized one-party regime since September 1974

Legal system: new constitution approved May 1984

Branches: president and cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

KENYA

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

criminal proceeding; provision for system of courts of appeal

LESOTHO

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive and legislative authority nominally vested in King; real power rests with 6-man Military Council, established after military coup January 1986; 20-member Council of Ministers responsible for administrative duties; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

LIBERIA

Type: republic under military rule from April 1980 until January 1986, when it returned to civilian rule

Legal system: new constitution approved by nationwide referendum in July 1984 and implemented in January 1986; judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

Branches: executive powers held by President, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by bicameral legislature; independent judiciary

LIBYA

Type: republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses, which theoretically controls the General People's Committee, or cabinet

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: officially, paramount political

power and authority rests with the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

MADAGASCAR

Type: real authority in hands of the President, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

MALAWI

Type: one-party state

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

MALI

Type: republic; single-party constitutional government

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11

army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

MAURITANIA

Type: republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought the President to power

Legal system: based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

Branches: executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

MAURITIUS

Type: independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected under "best loser" system

MOROCCO

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fès

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), of which two-thirds of the members are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

MOZAMBIQUE

Type: people's republic

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

Branch: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly; last convened in December 1985)

NAMIBIA

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; veto power over legislation proposed by National Assembly; interim government established June 1985 with 8-member Cabinet, 16-member Constitutional Council and 62-member National Assembly

NIGER

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to "reflect" on a new national charter; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by President Seyni Kountché in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior, which are held by President Kountché

NIGERIA

Type: military government since 31 December 1983

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic and tribal law

Branches: Armed Forces Ruling Council; National Council of Ministers and National Council of States; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

RWANDA

Type: republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National Popular Assembly)

SENEGAL

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule; (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963, 1970, and 1981; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

SEYCHELLES

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

Branches: President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

SIERRA LEONE

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

SOMALIA

Type: republic

Branches: President dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

SOUTH AFRICA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a republic; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: state president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

SUDAN

Type: republic under an interim military regime since coup on 6 April 1985

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; some separate religious courts; interim constitution promulgated August 1985; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts com-

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

pulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Transitional Military Council and Provisional Civilian Cabinet; regional military governors

SWAZILAND

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

TANZANIA

Type: republic; single party constitutionally supreme on the mainland and on Zanzibar

Legal system: based on English common law; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the

mainland (these numbers are slated to be changed when amendments to the Constitution are approved)

TOGO

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime with a centralized national administration

Legal system: French-based court system with a court of appeals

Branches: strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

TUNISIA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and US constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Superior School of Law of the University of Tunis

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

WESTERN SAHARA

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved—territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds, including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa; Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there; the Polisario's government in exile seated as an OAU member in 1984, while guerrilla activities continued in 1985

UGANDA

Type: republic

Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere

University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: present government, which assumed power in January 1986, consists of a National Resistance Council headed by the President; the constitution has been suspended and the unicameral legislature (National Assembly) has been dissolved

ZAIRE

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

ZAMBIA

Type: one-party state

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

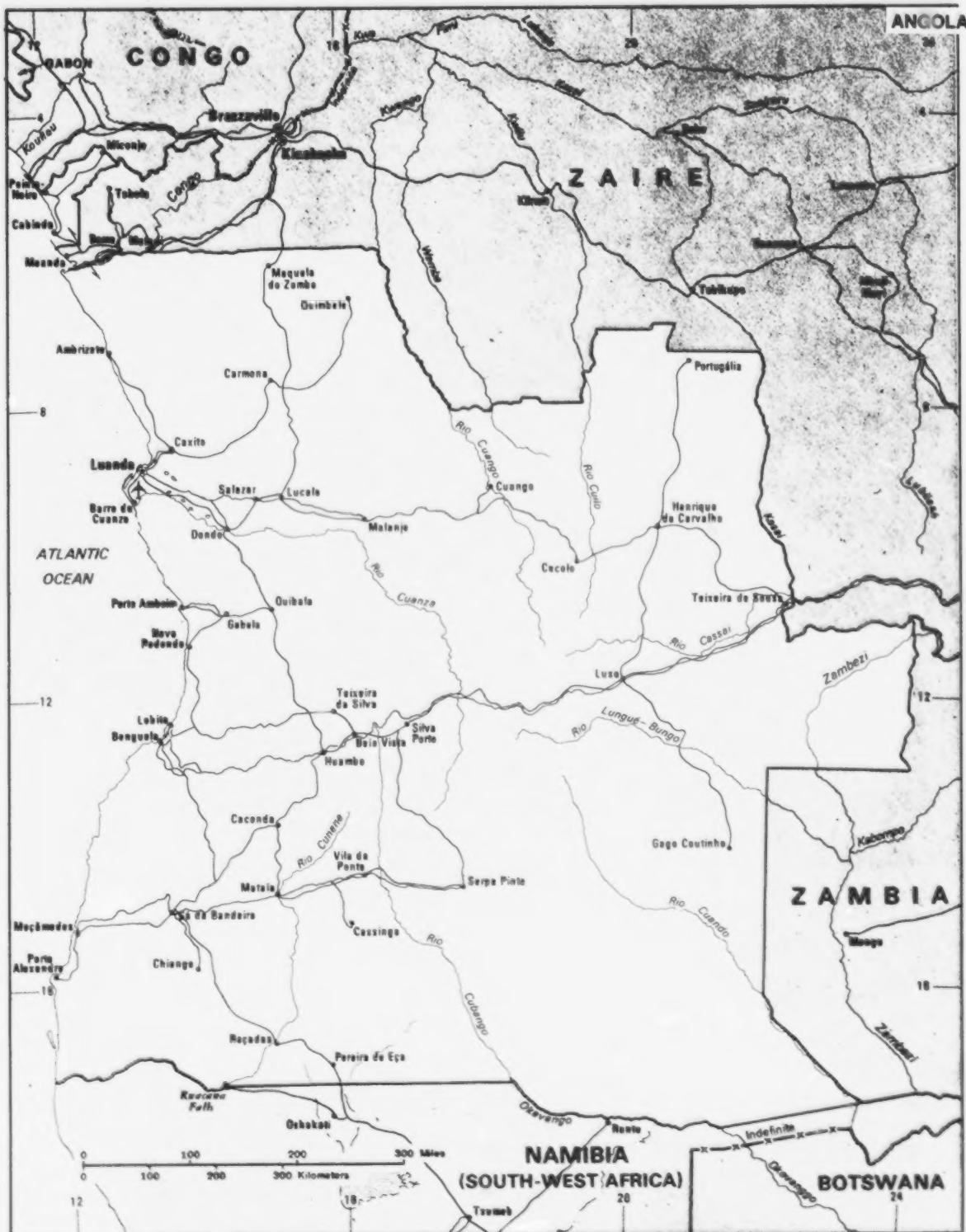
Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

ZIMBABWE

Legal system: Roman-Dutch

Type: independent; a British-style parliamentary democracy

Branches: legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

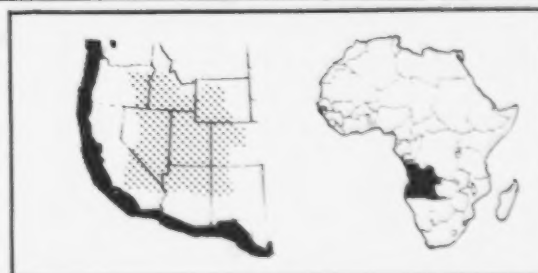


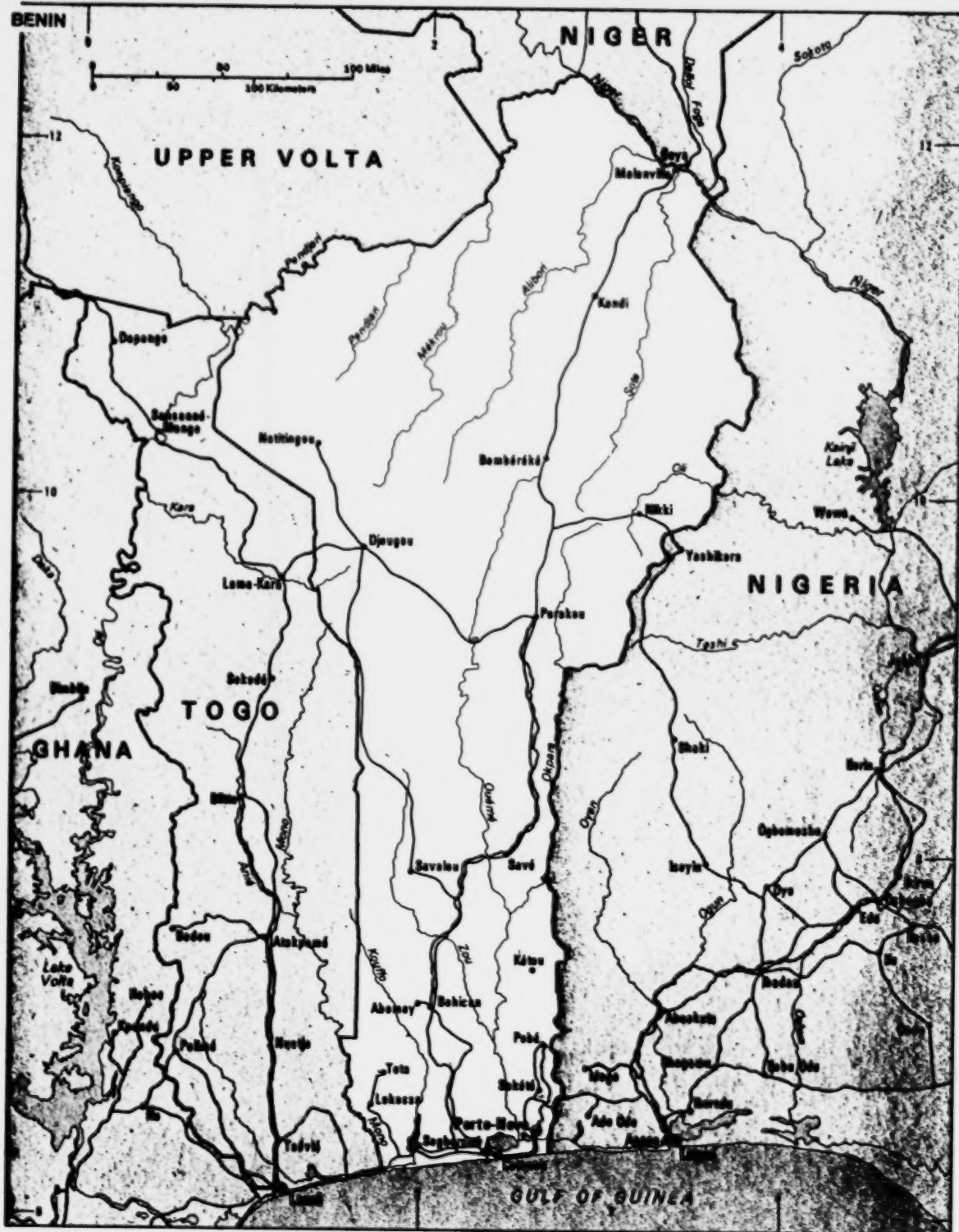
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels: 6° and 30°
Scale 1:8,600,000

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

AREA: 481,000 sq. mi. 1,245,790 sq. km.
POPULATION: 8,200,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Luanda
(1,100,000 est'd '81)
GNP: \$790 per capita, 1981

AFRICA TODAY
84 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

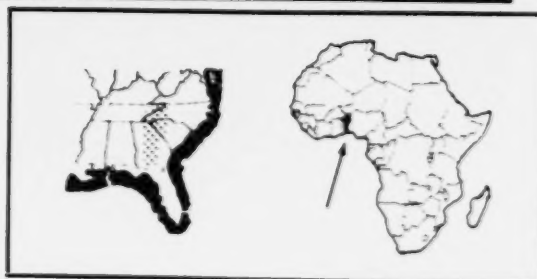


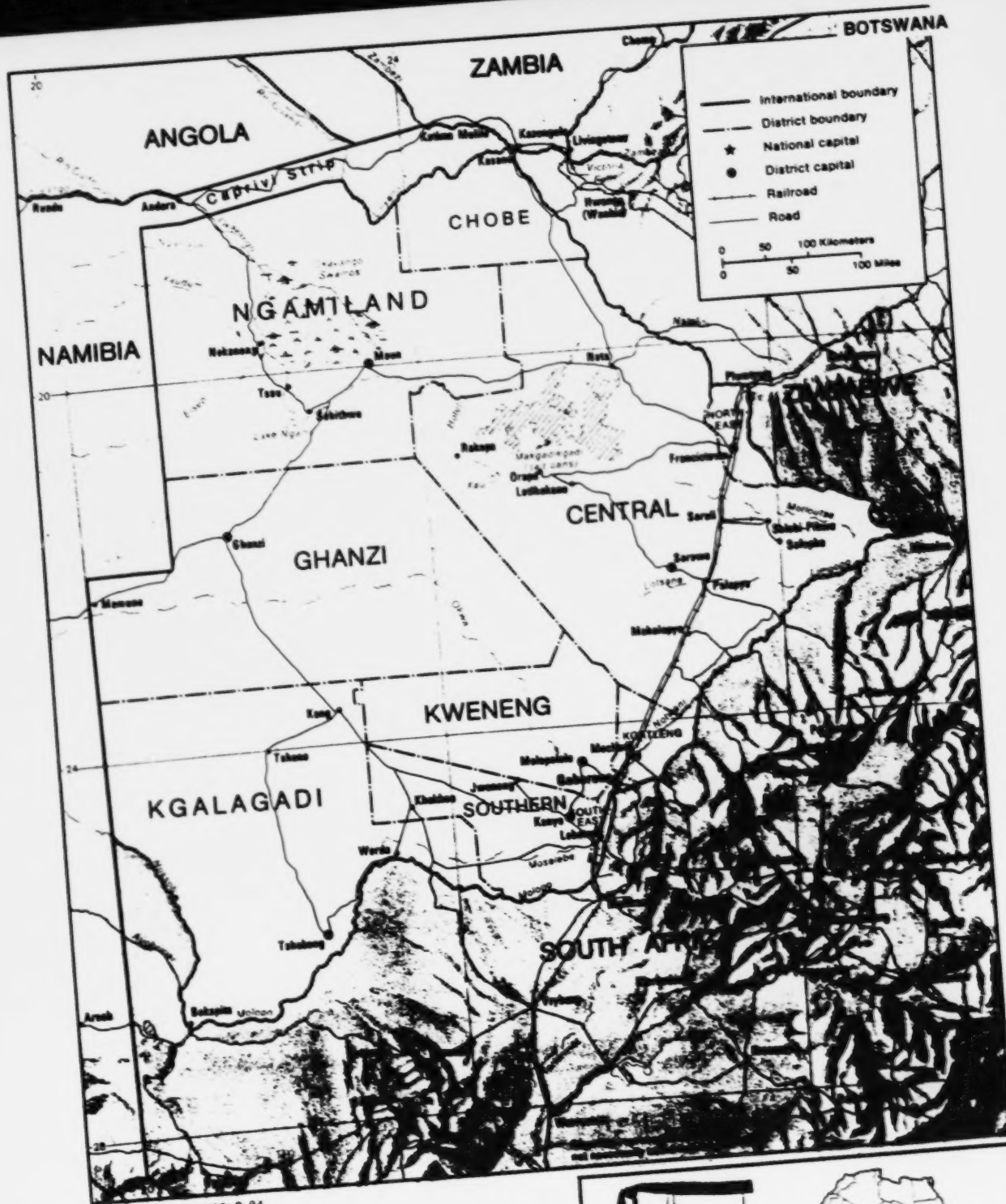


PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN

AREA: 44,700 sq. mi. 115,773 sq. km.
POPULATION: 4,100,000 (est. for July '85)
LARGEST CITY: Cotonou
(330,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$290 per capita, 1983

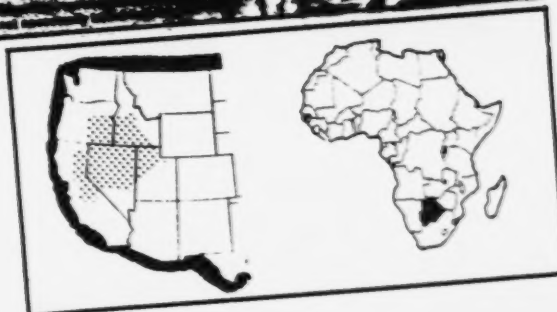
AFRICA TODAY
84 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181



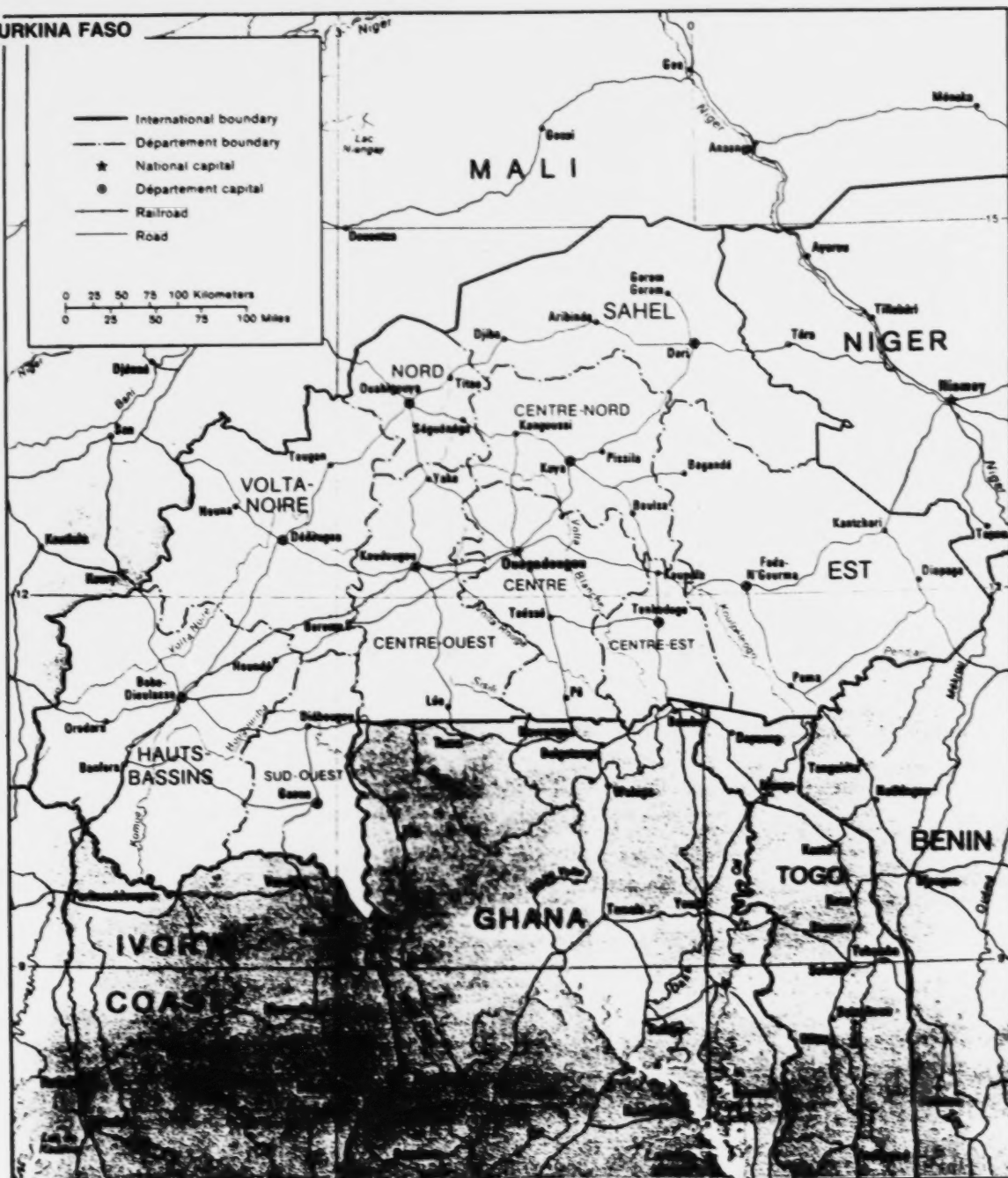


Base 800122 (A04503) 9-84

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
 AREA: 220,000 sq. mi. 569,800 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,100,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Gaborone
 (79,000 est'd '84)
 GNP: \$580 per capita 1983



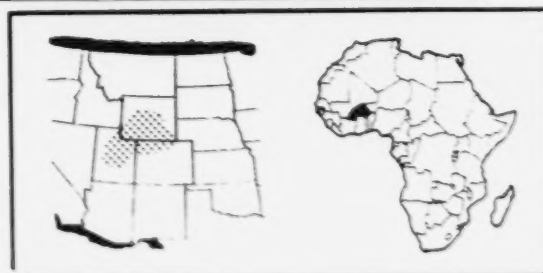
BURKINA FASO

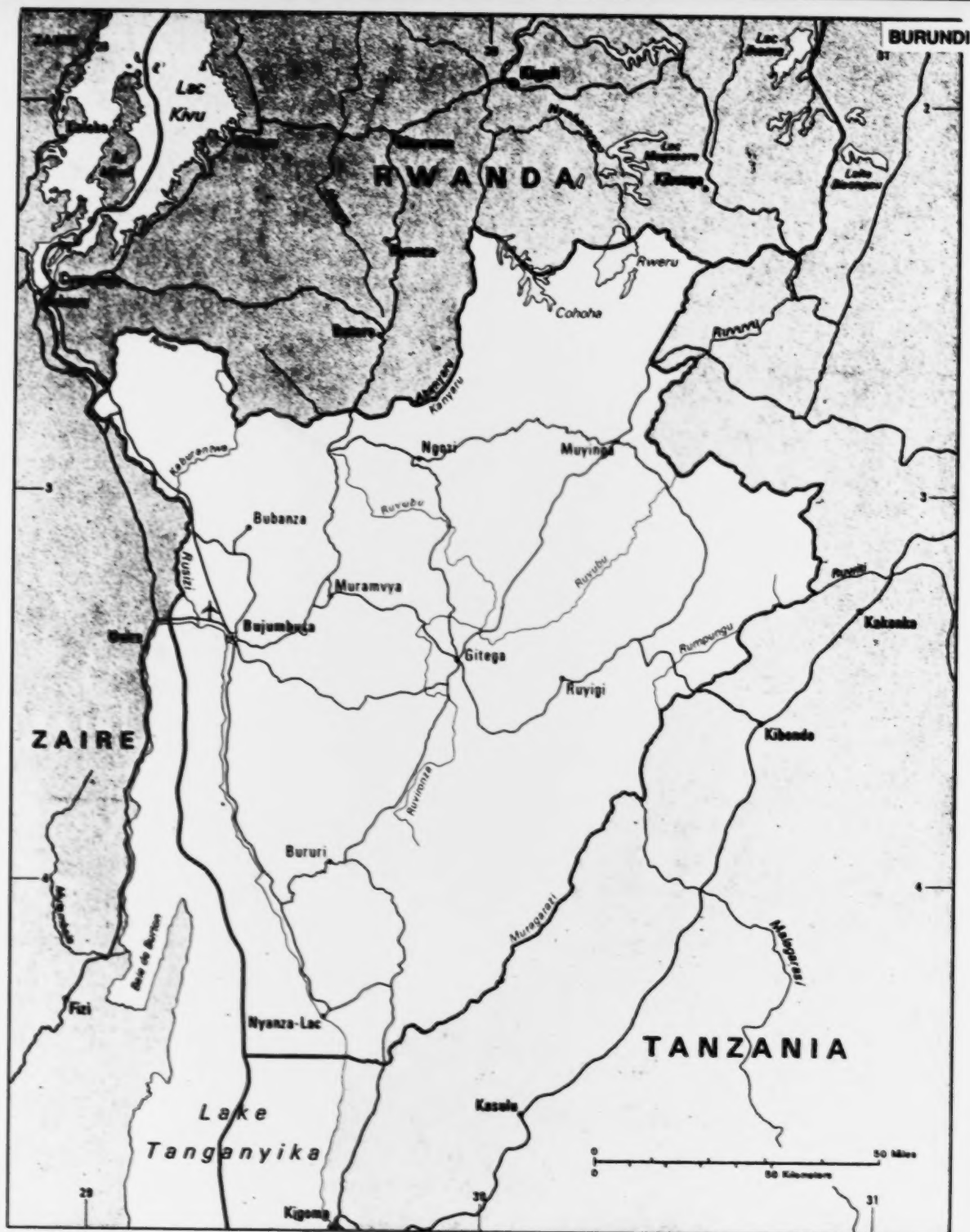


Base 800054 (A01009) 1-84

REPUBLIC OF BURKINA FASO

AREA: 106,000 sq. mi. 274,540 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 7,100,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Ouagadougou
 (350,000 est'd '85)
 GNP: \$180 per capita, 1983





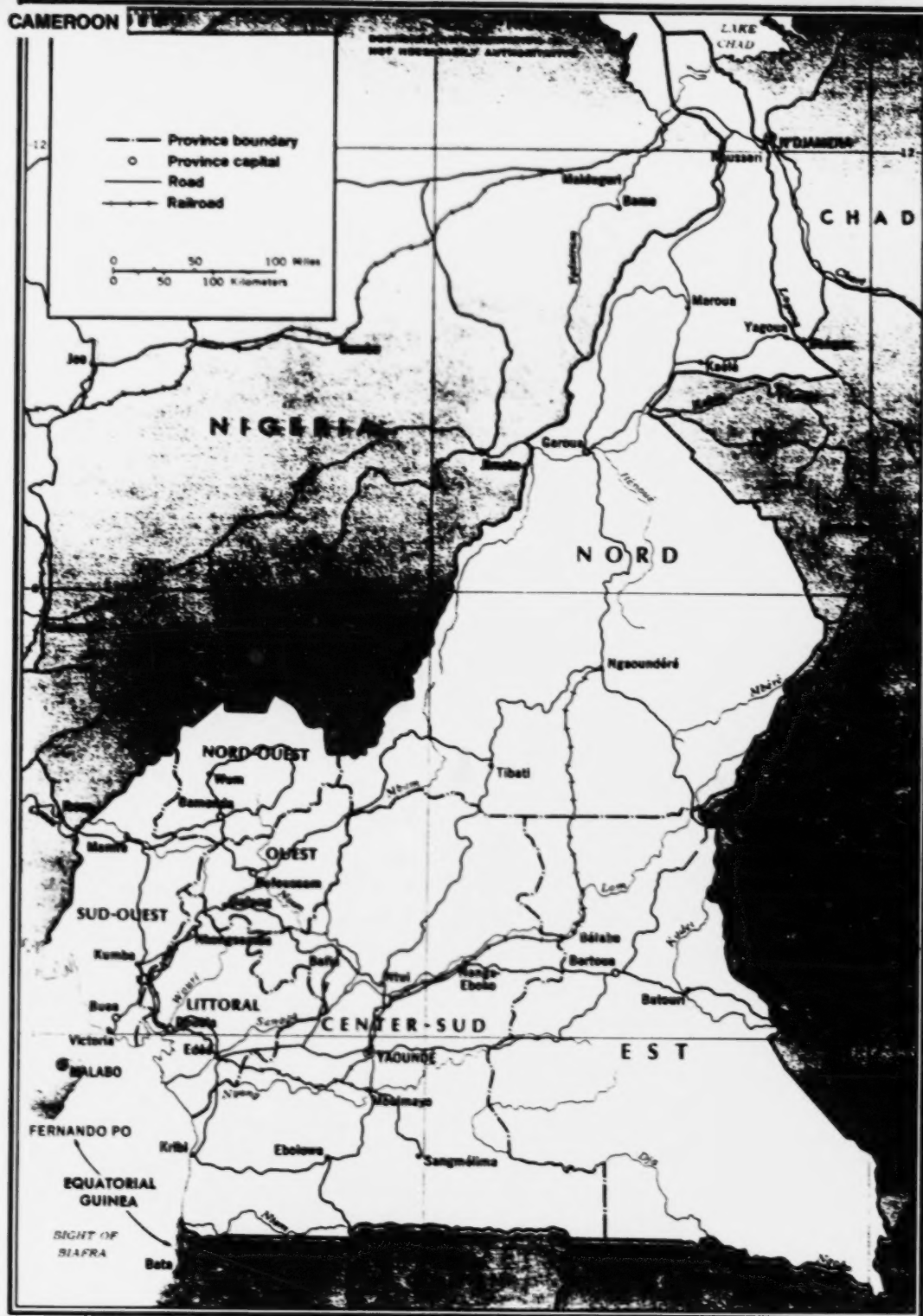
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,600,000

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

AREA: 11,000 sq. mi. 28,490 sq. km.
POPULATION: 4,900,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bujumbura
(240,000 est'd '85)
GNP: \$240 per capita, 1983



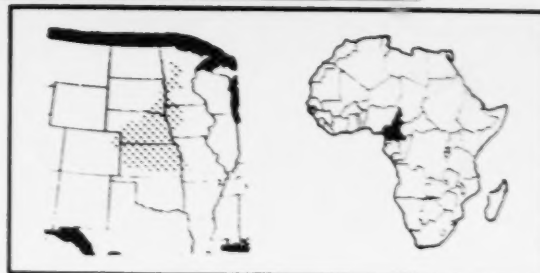
CAMEROON



502437 2-75

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

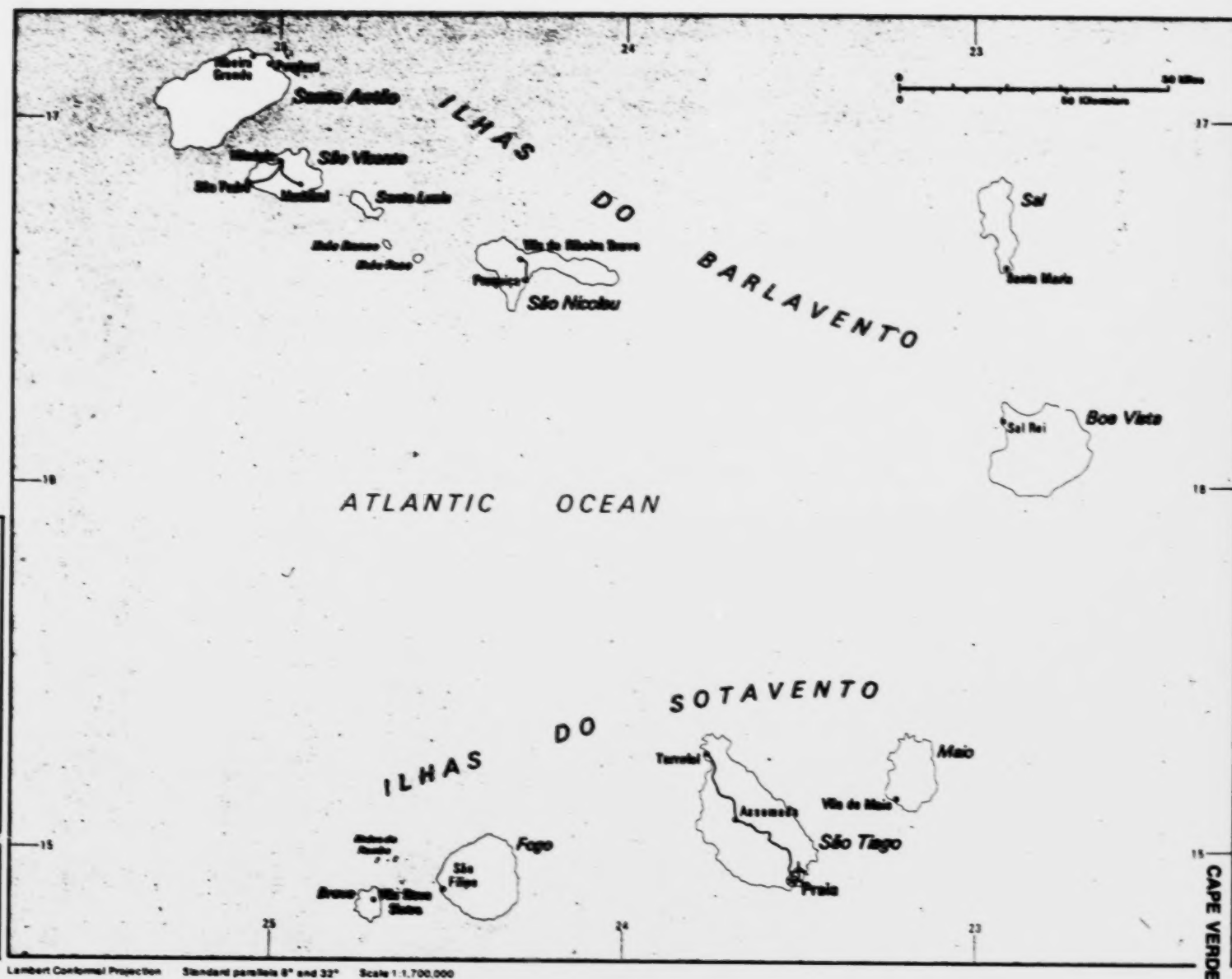
AREA: 183,552 sq. mi. 475,400 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 10,000,000 (est. for July '86)
 LARGEST CITY: Douala
 (850,000 est'd '84)
 GNP: \$820 per capita, 1983



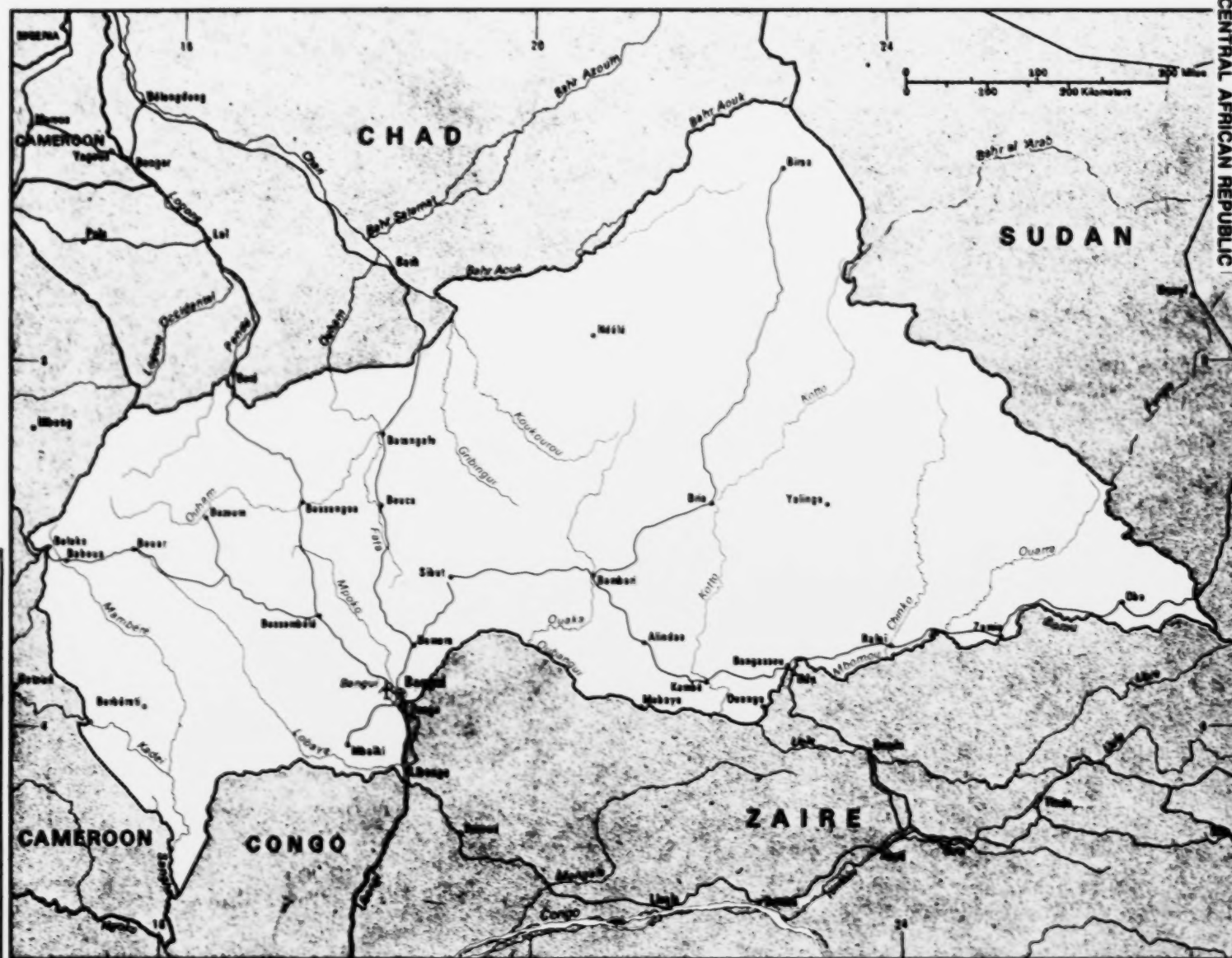
AFRICA TODAY
 64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02151

114

REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE
AREA: 1,500 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 300,000 (est. for July '85)
LARGEST CITY: Mindelo
(40,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$320 per capita, 1983



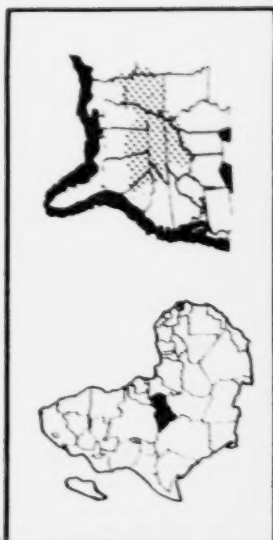
Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:1,700,000

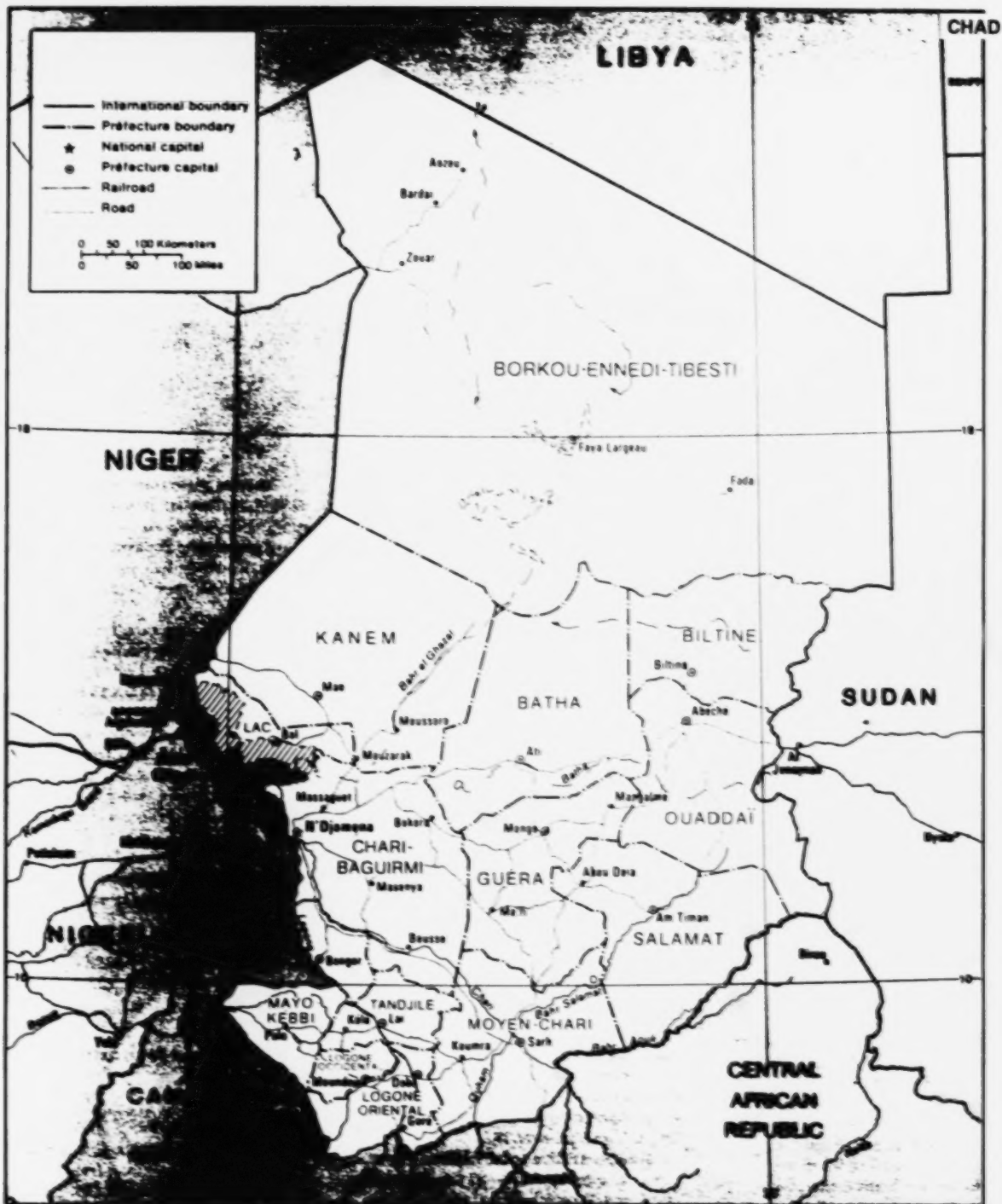


Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 33° Scale 1:7,000,000

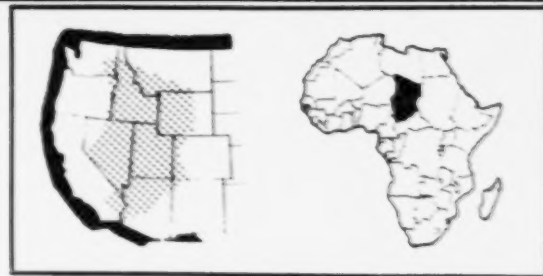
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AREA: 342,000 sq. mi. 894,790 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 2,700,000 (est. for July '85)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bangui
 GNP: \$280 per capita, 1983

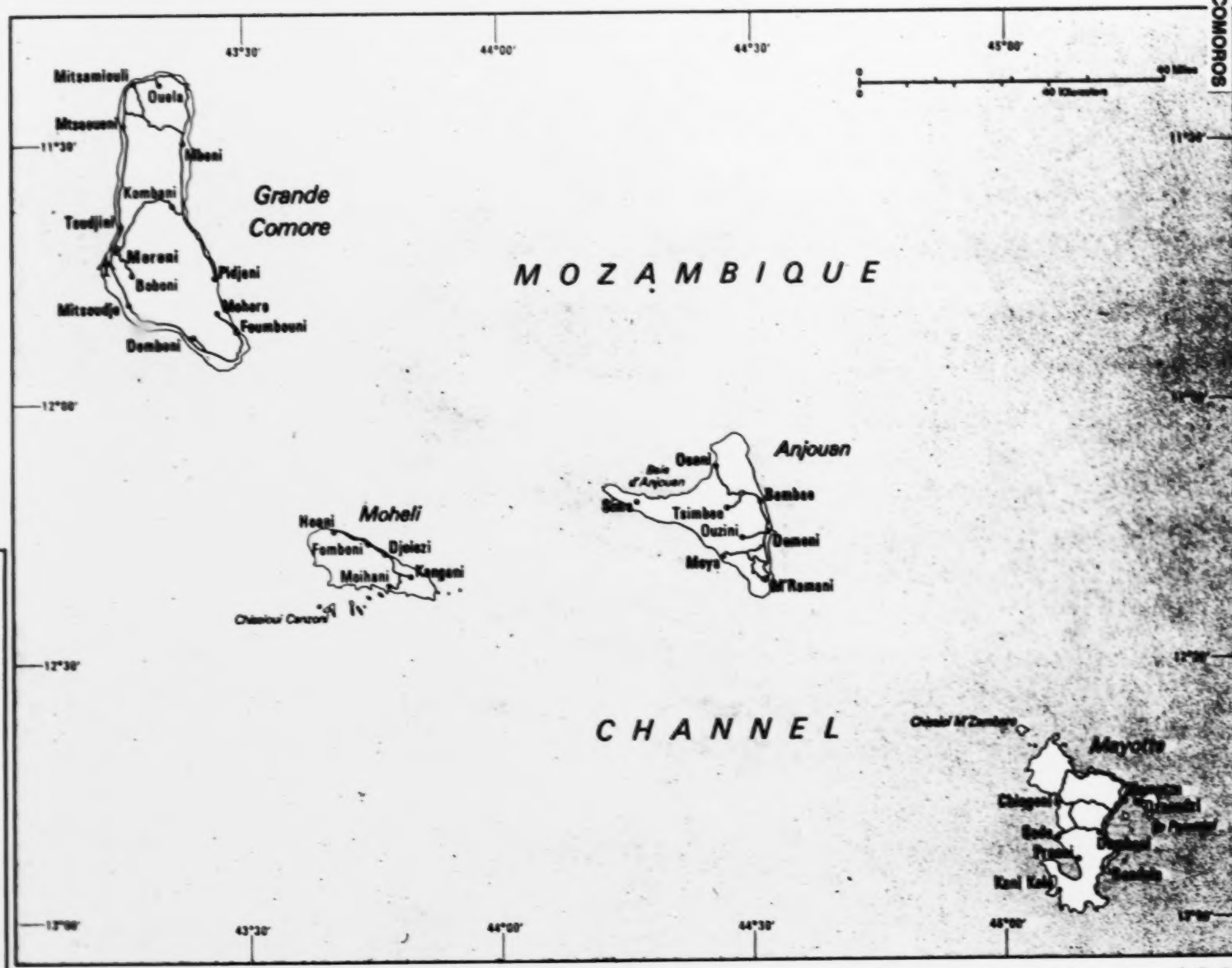




REPUBLIC OF CHAD
 AREA: 496,000 sq. mi. 1,284,640 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 5,200,000 (est. for July '85)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: N'Djamena
 (225,000 est'd '83)
 GNP: NA

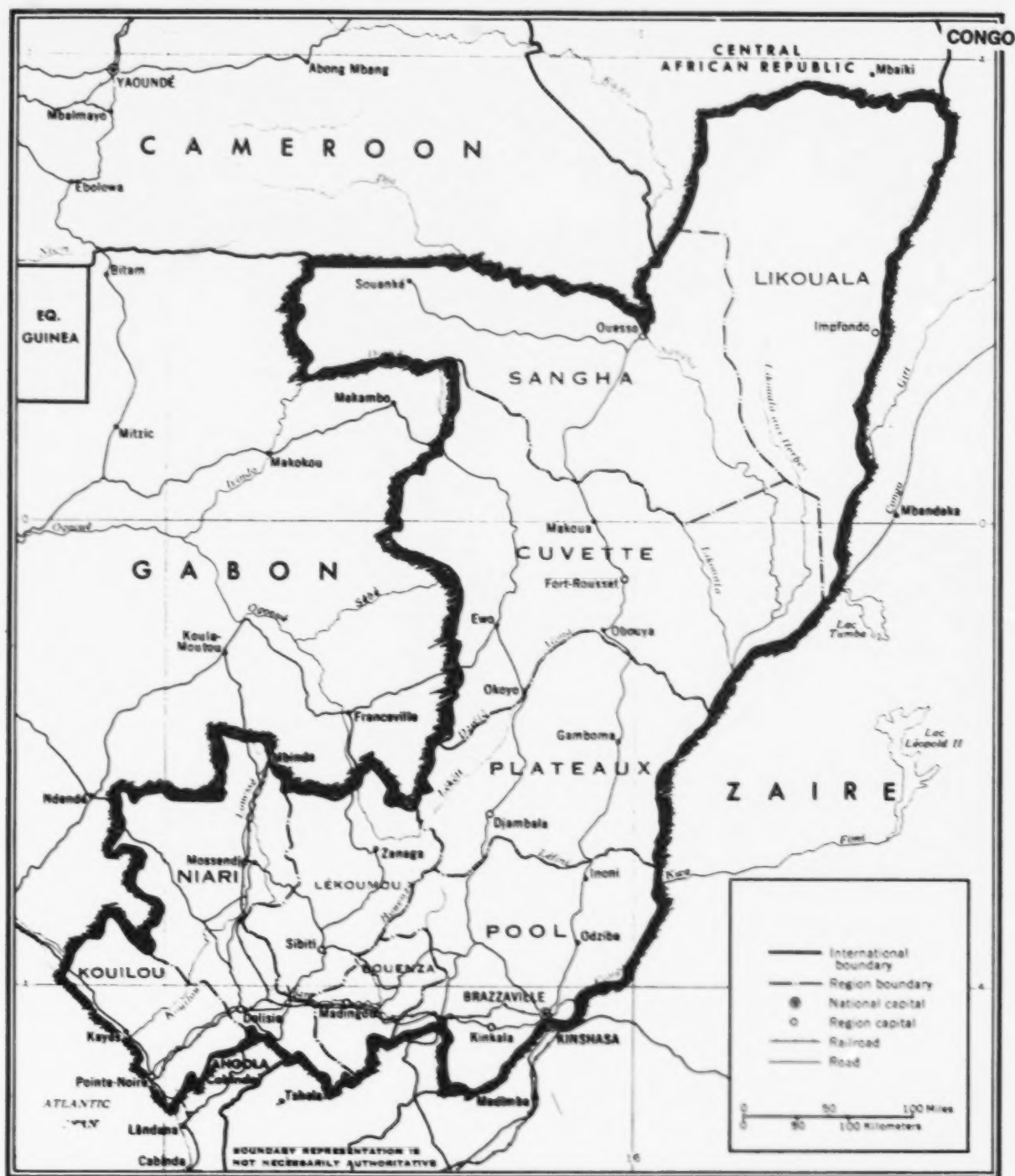


FEDERAL ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF THE COMOROS
AREA: 2,170 sq km
POPULATION: 500,000 (est. for July '85)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Moroni
(26,000 incl. air'd '85)
GDP: \$212 per capita, 1981



Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 30° Scale 1:1,300,000

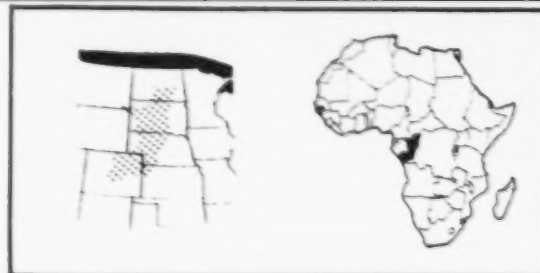


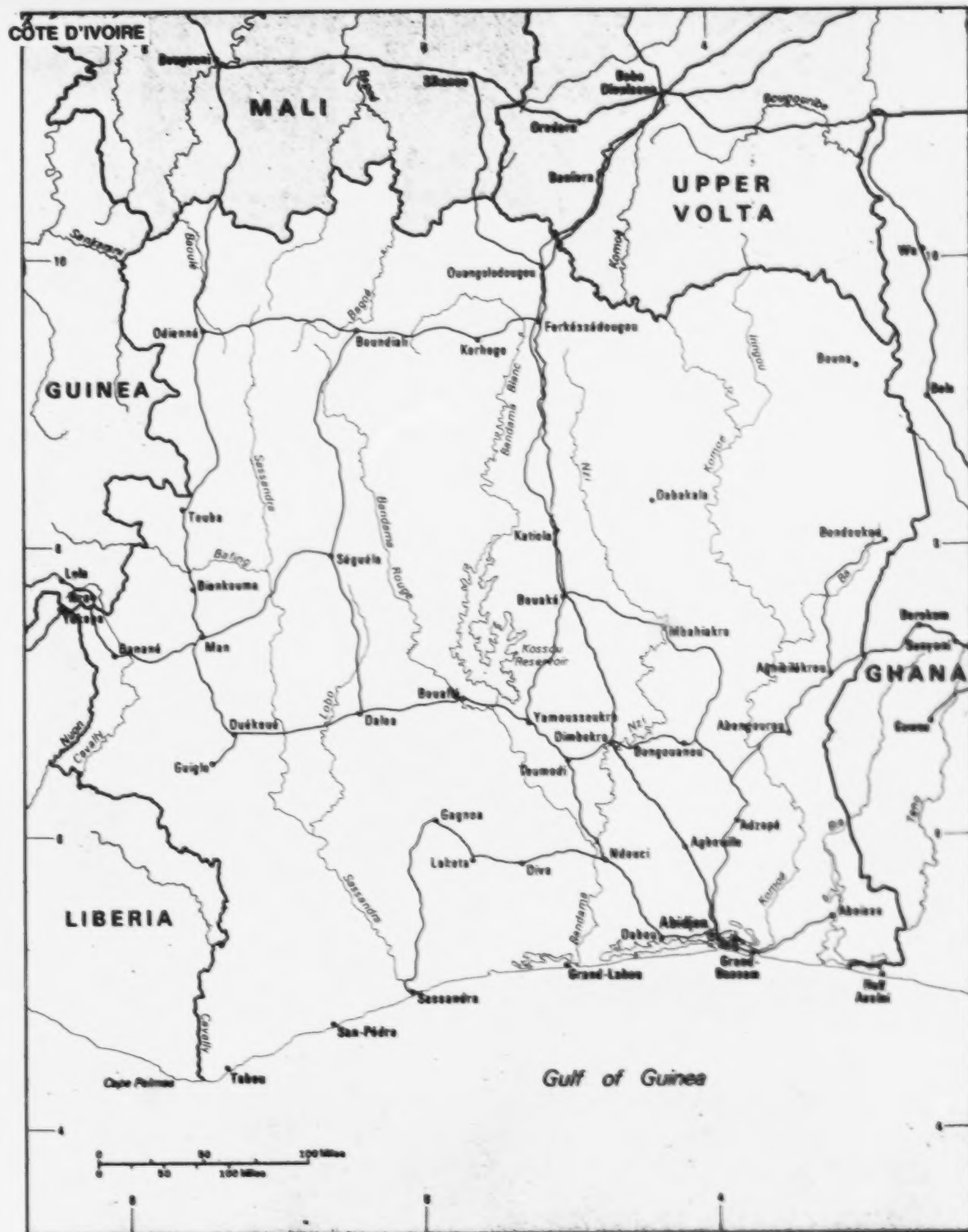


Base 500036 11-71

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

AREA: 135,000 sq. mi. 349,650 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,800,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Brazzaville
 (200,000 met. est'd '80)
 GNP: \$1,220 per capita, 1983

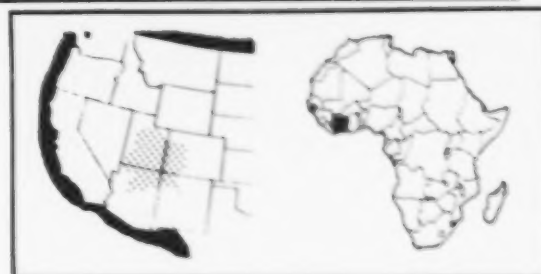


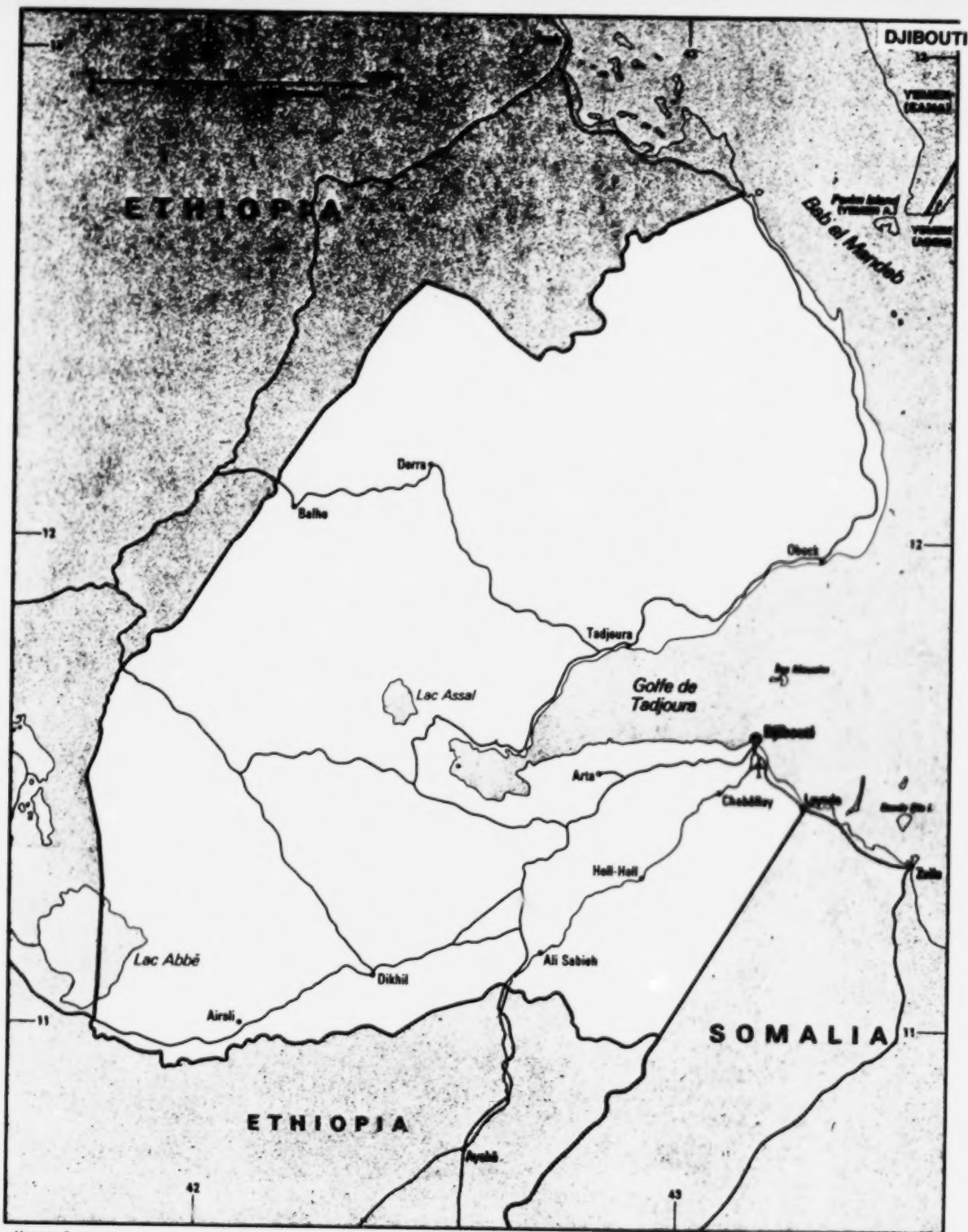


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:4,370,000

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

AREA: 125,000 sq. mi. 32,260 sq. km.
POPULATION: 10,500,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Abidjan
(7,886,100 met. est'd '81)
GNP: \$710 per capita, 1983





Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,300,000

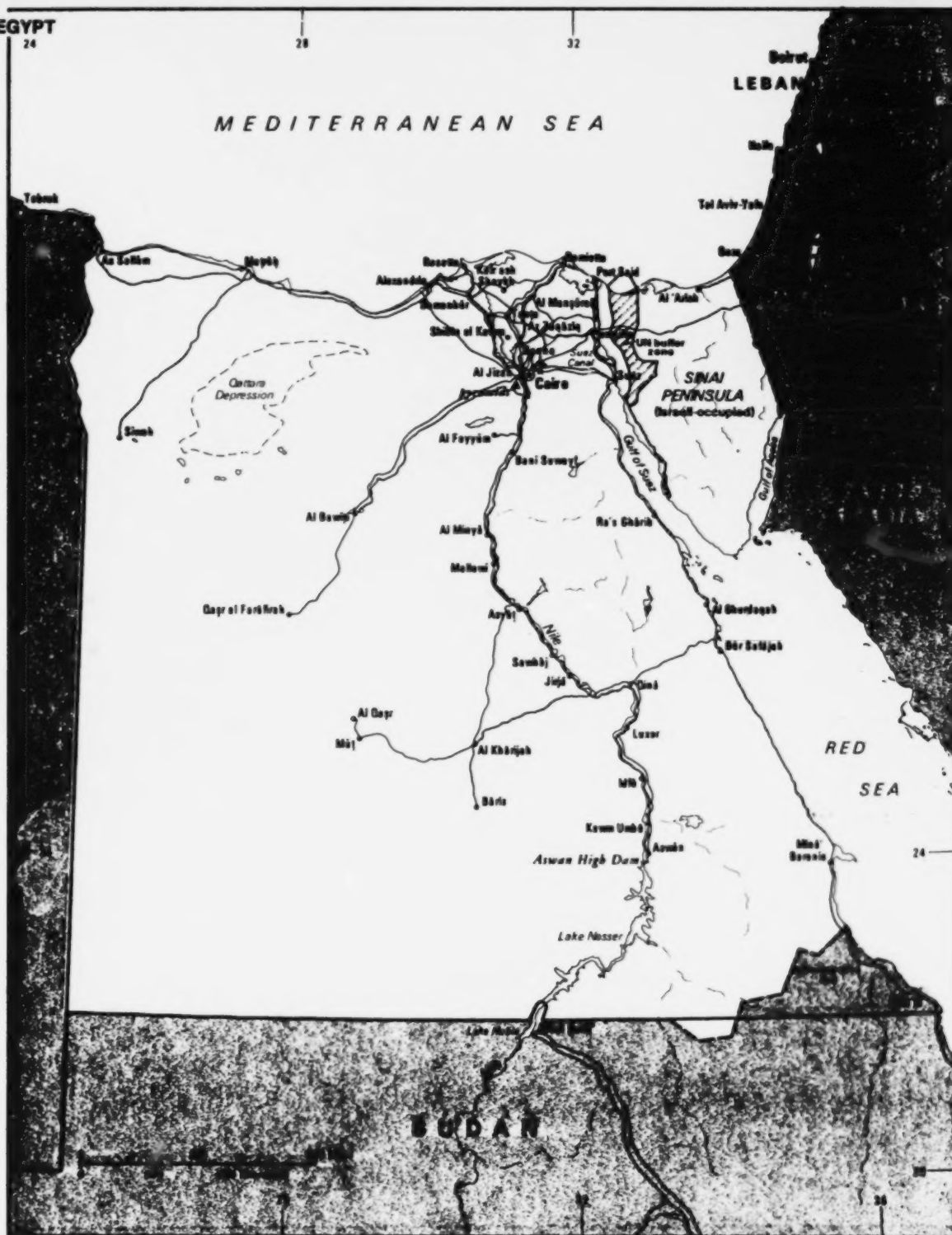
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

AREA: 9,000 sq. mi. 23,310 sq. km.
POPULATION: 300,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Djibouti
(200,000 met. est'd '82)
GNP: \$476 per capita, 1981



AFRICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

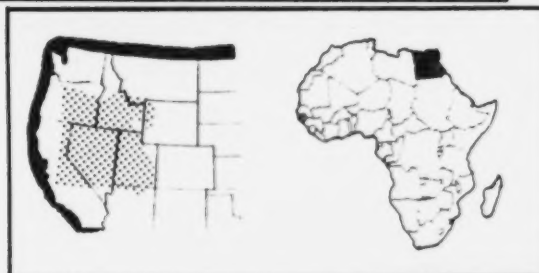
EGYPT



Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 32°
Scale 1:7,800,000

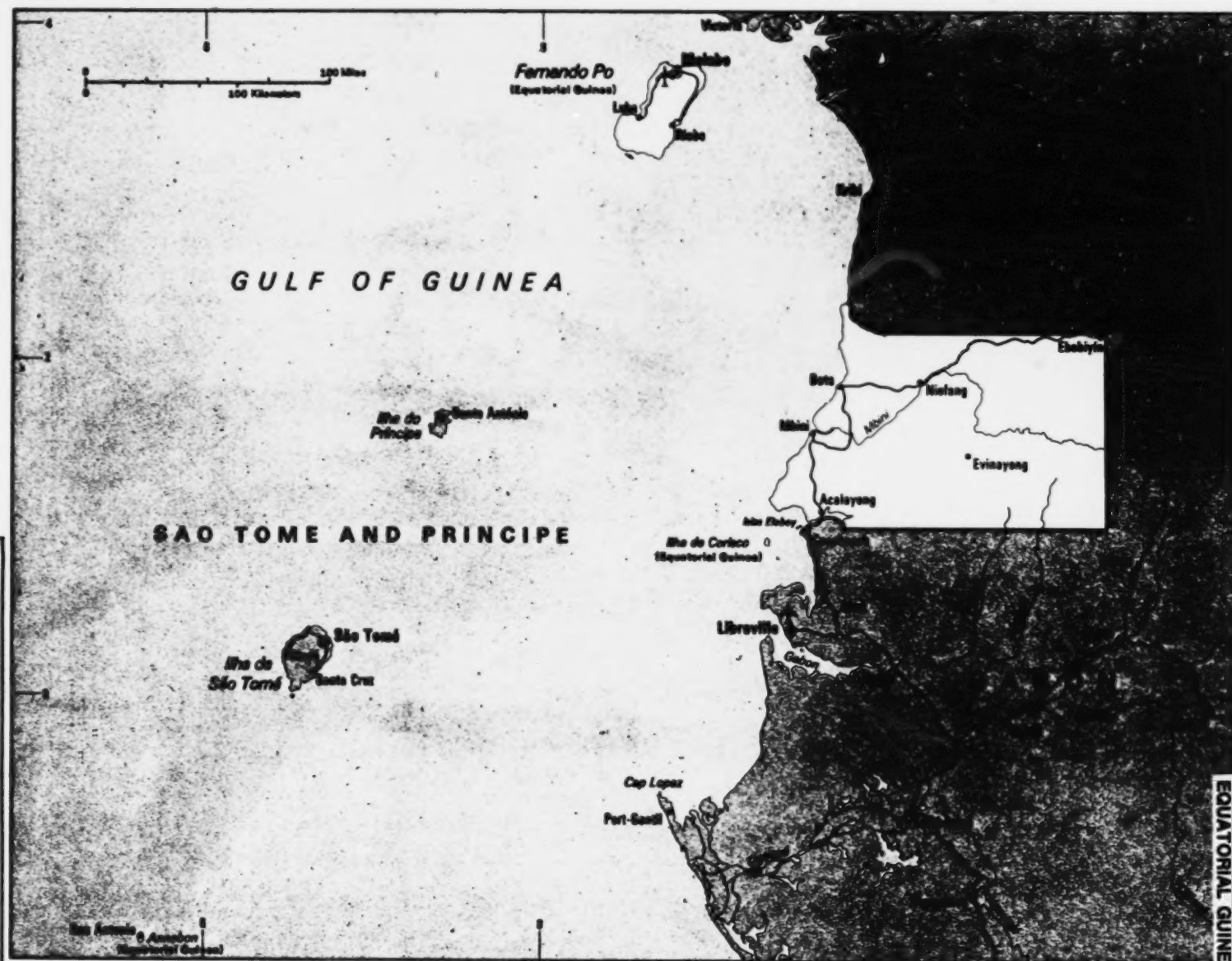
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

AREA: 386,190 sq. mi. 1,000,258 sq. km.
POPULATION: 50,500,000 (est. for July '88)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: El Qahira (Cairo)
(5,881,000 est'd '83)
GNP: \$890 per capita, 1983



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEEA
AREA: 10,830 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 400,000 (est. for July '88)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Malabo
(34,500 est'd '84)
GDP: \$175 per capita, 1981

28,051 sq. km.



Mercator Projection Scale 1:3,750,000



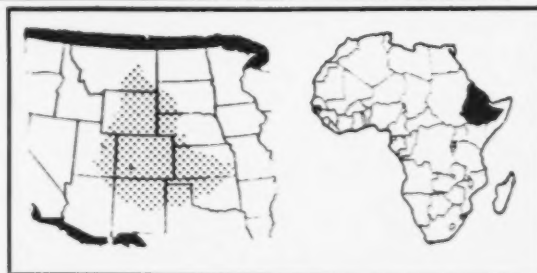
ETHIOPIA

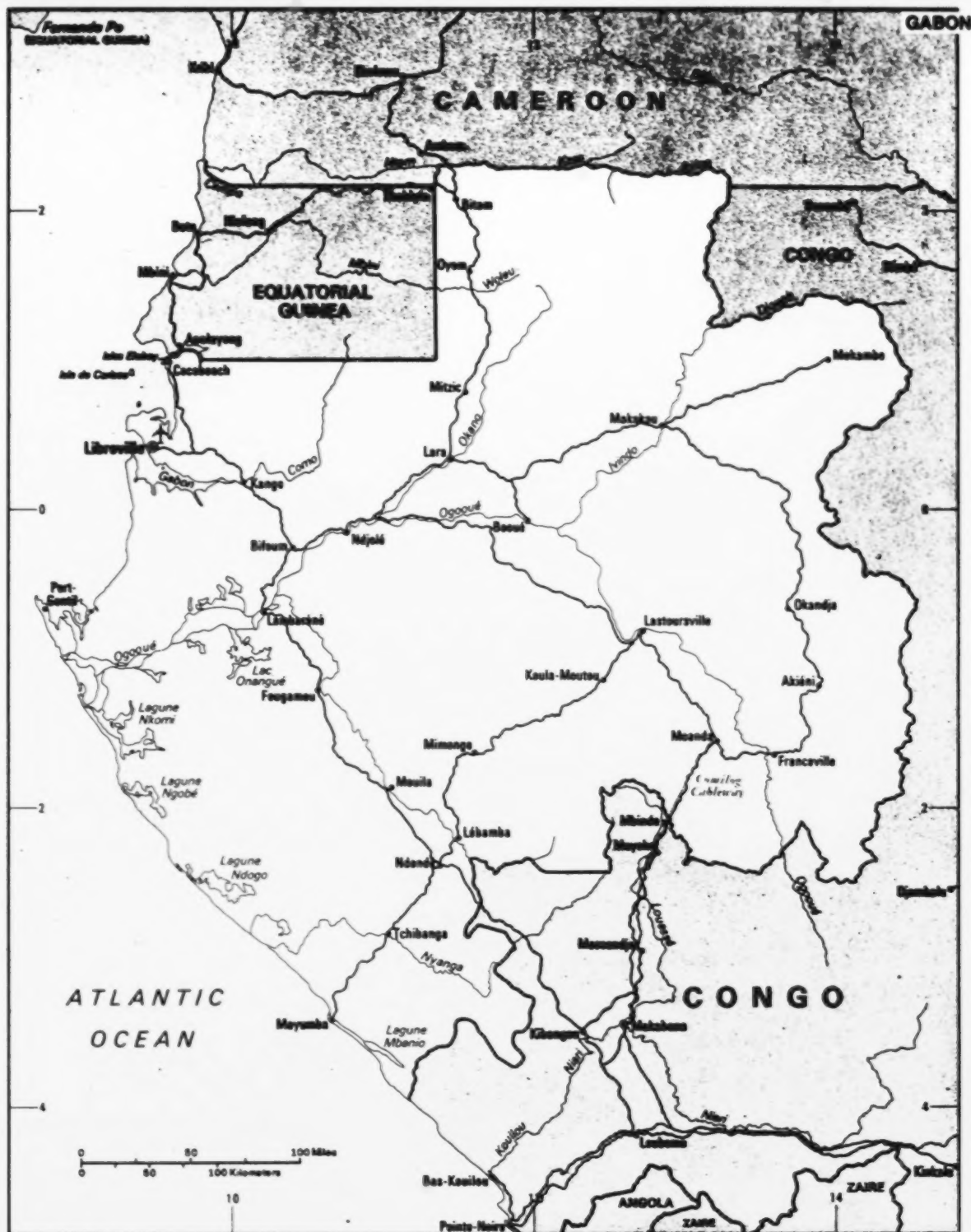
AREA: 455,000 sq. mi. 1,178,450 sq. km.

POPULATION: 43,900,000 (est. for July '86)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Addis Ababa
(1,412,000 est'd '84)

GNP: \$120 per capita, 1983



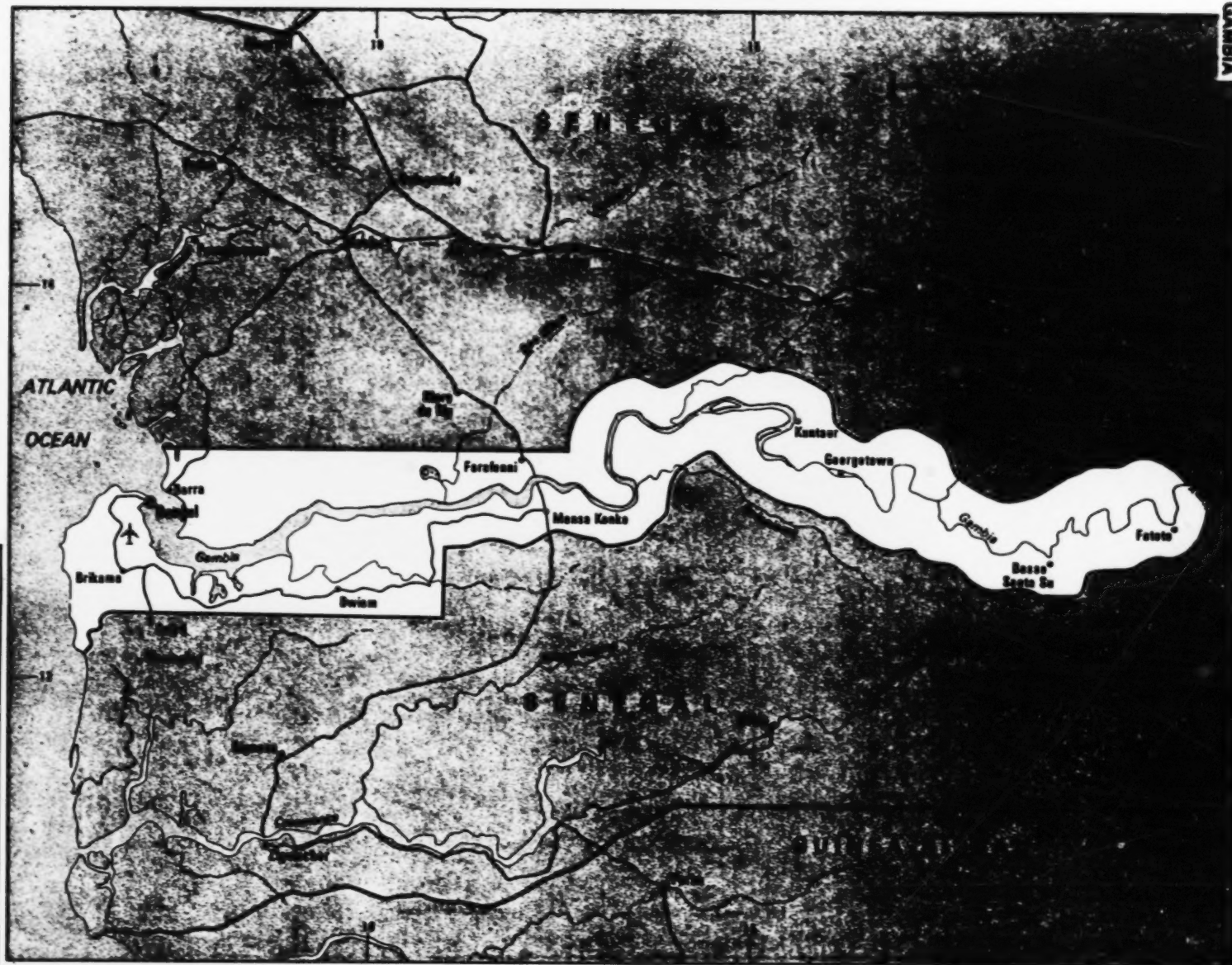


Mercator Projection
Scale 1:4,200,000

GABONESE REPUBLIC

AREA: 102,000 sq. mi. 264,180 sq. km.
POPULATION: 1,200,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Libreville
(180,000 est'd '83)
GNP: \$3,430 per capita, 1983





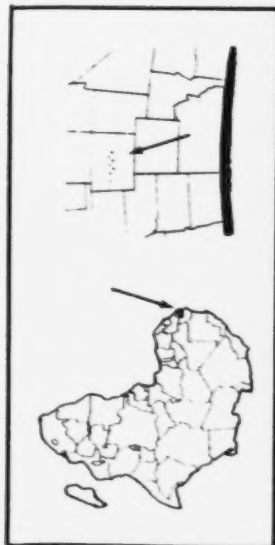
Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:1,800,000

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

AREA: 4,000 sq. mi.
10,300 sq. km.
POPULATION: 800,000 (est. for July 1981)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Banjul
(14,538 and 83 census)
GDP: \$350 per capita, 1980

AFRICA TODAY
64 Washington Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

128

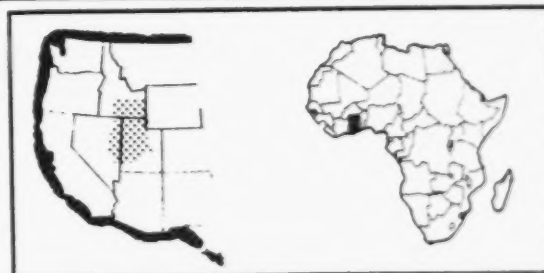




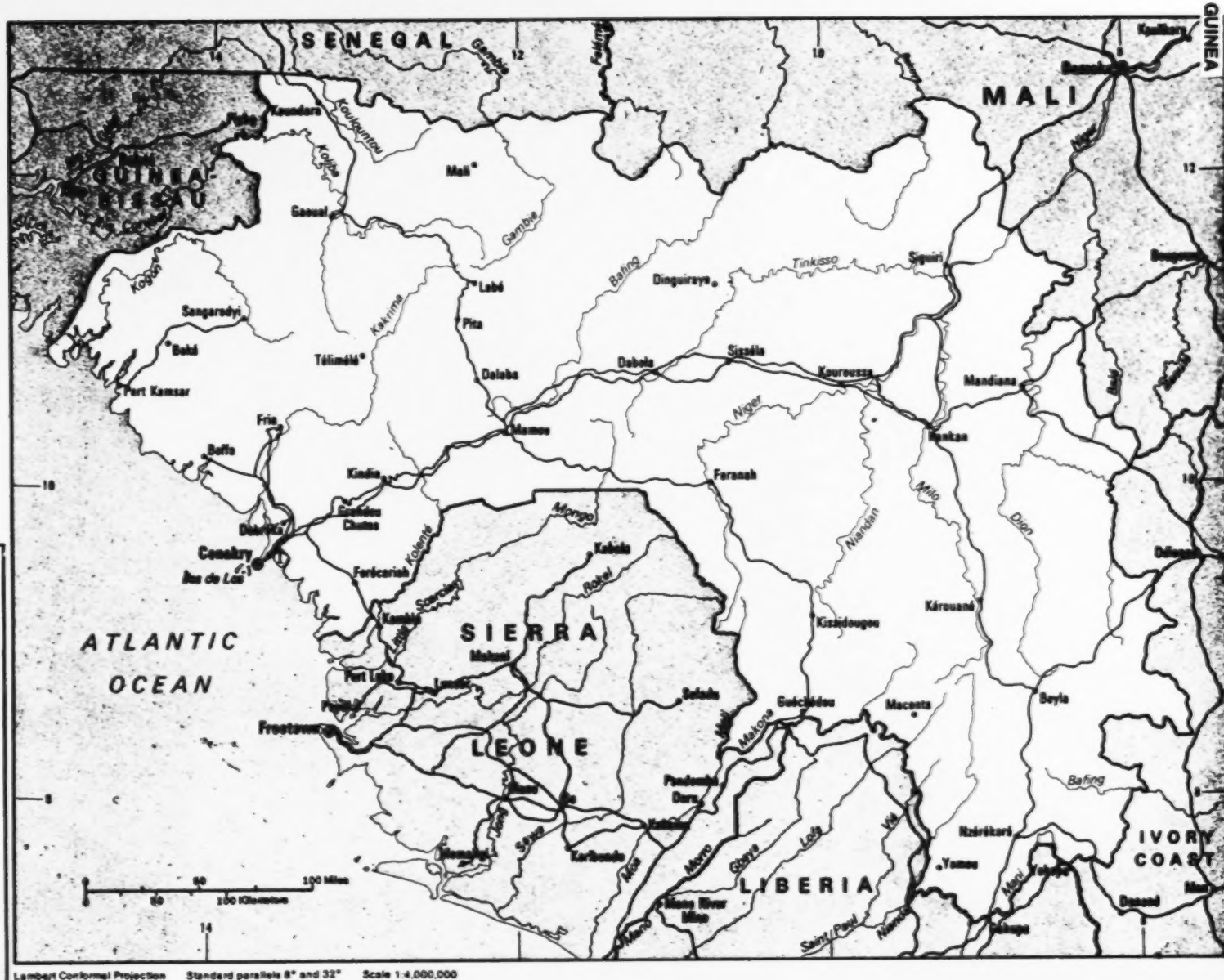
Base 505316 (A00953) 12-83

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

AREA: 92,000 sq. mi. 238,280 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 13,600,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Accra
 (858,000 est'd '84)
 GNP: \$320 per capita, 1983



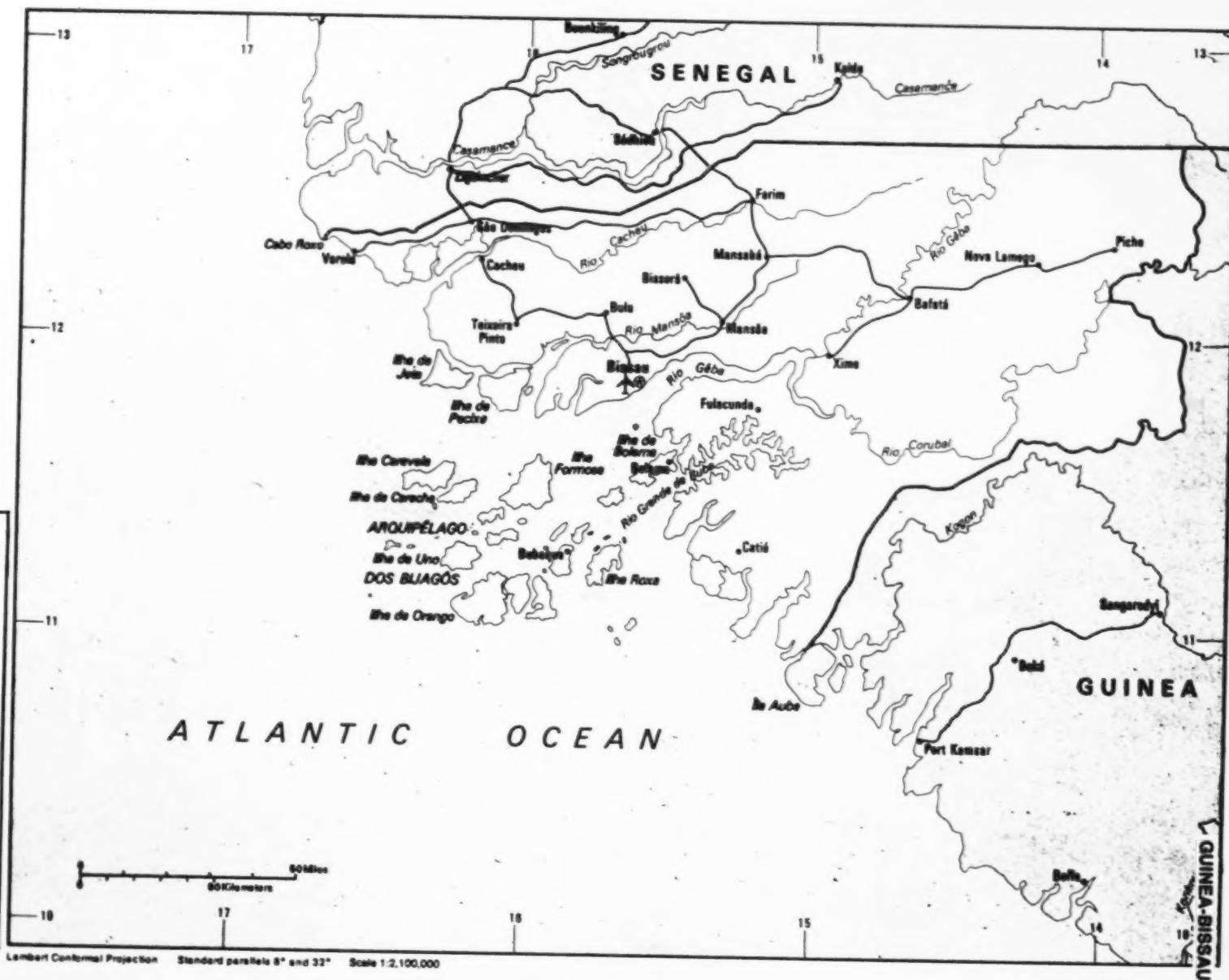
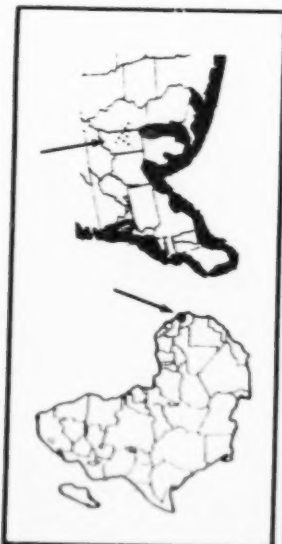
**PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA**
AREA: 96,000 sq. mi. 246,000 sq. km.
POPULATION: 6,200,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Conakry
(956,000 est'd '83)
GDP: \$300 per capita, 1983



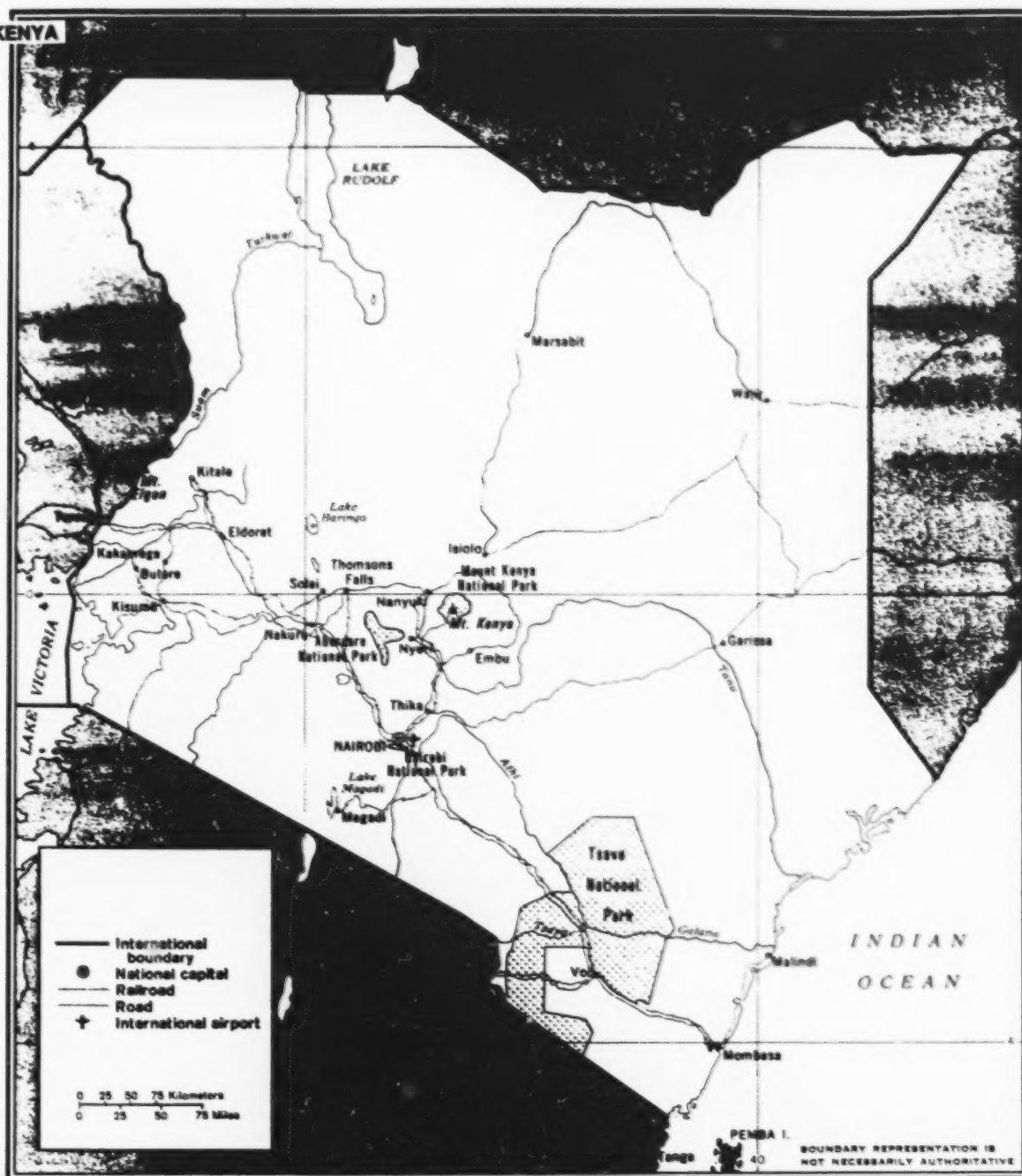
Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:4,000,000



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU
AREA: 14,000 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 800,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bissau
(108,500 est'd '79)
GDP: \$190 per capita, 1983



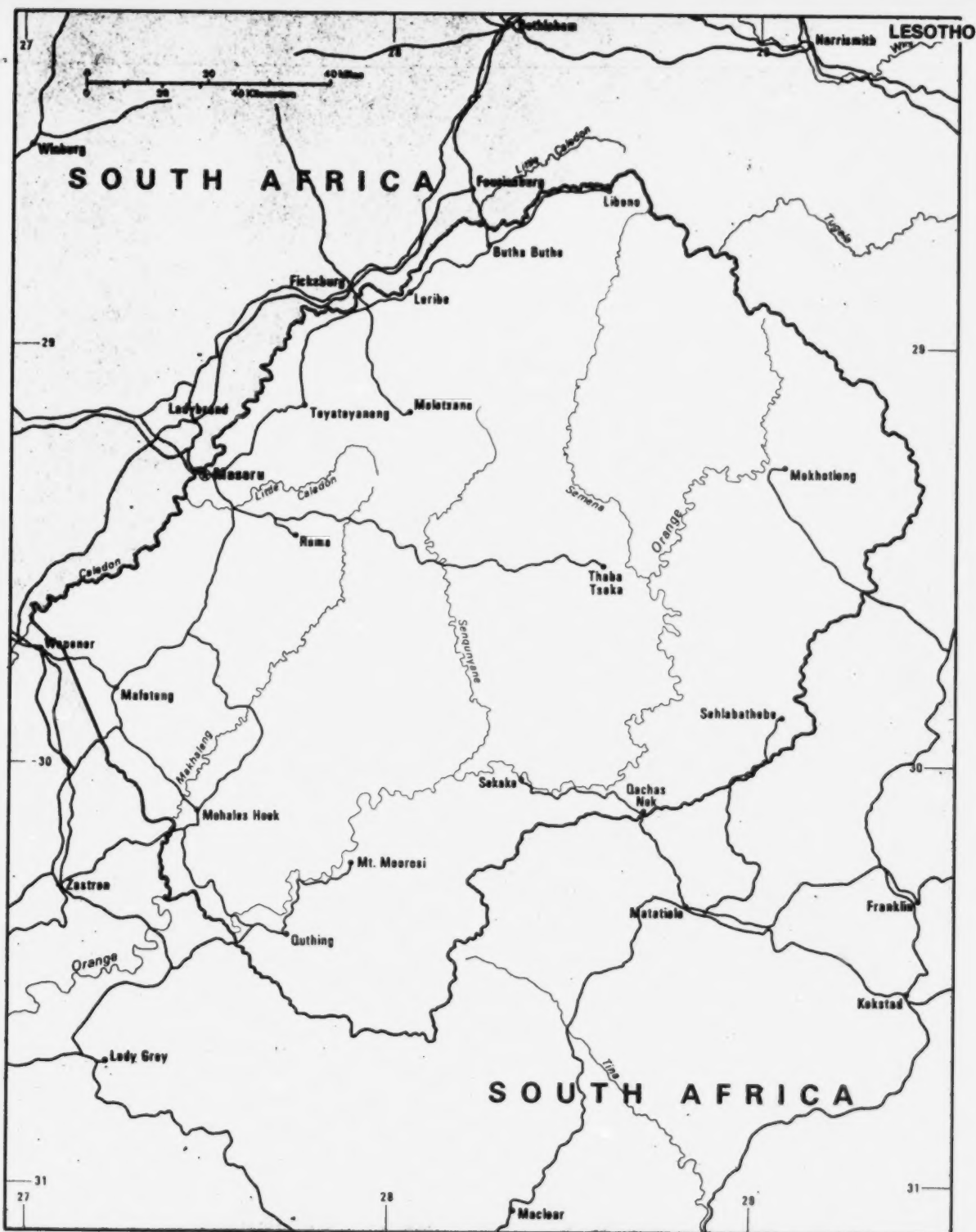
KENYA



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

AREA: 225,000 sq. mi. 582,750 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 21,000,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Nairobi
 (1,100,000 met. est'd '85)
 GNP: \$340 per capita, 1983

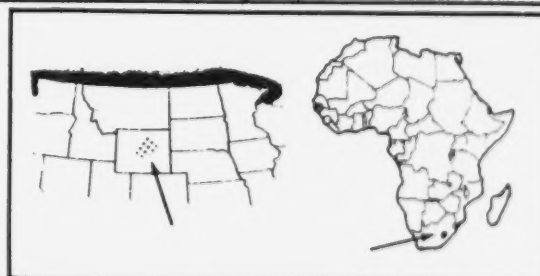




Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:1,500,000

KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

AREA: 11,700 sq. mi. 30,303 sq. km.
POPULATION: 1,600,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Maseru
(80,250 est'd '84)
GNP: \$580 per capita, 1983



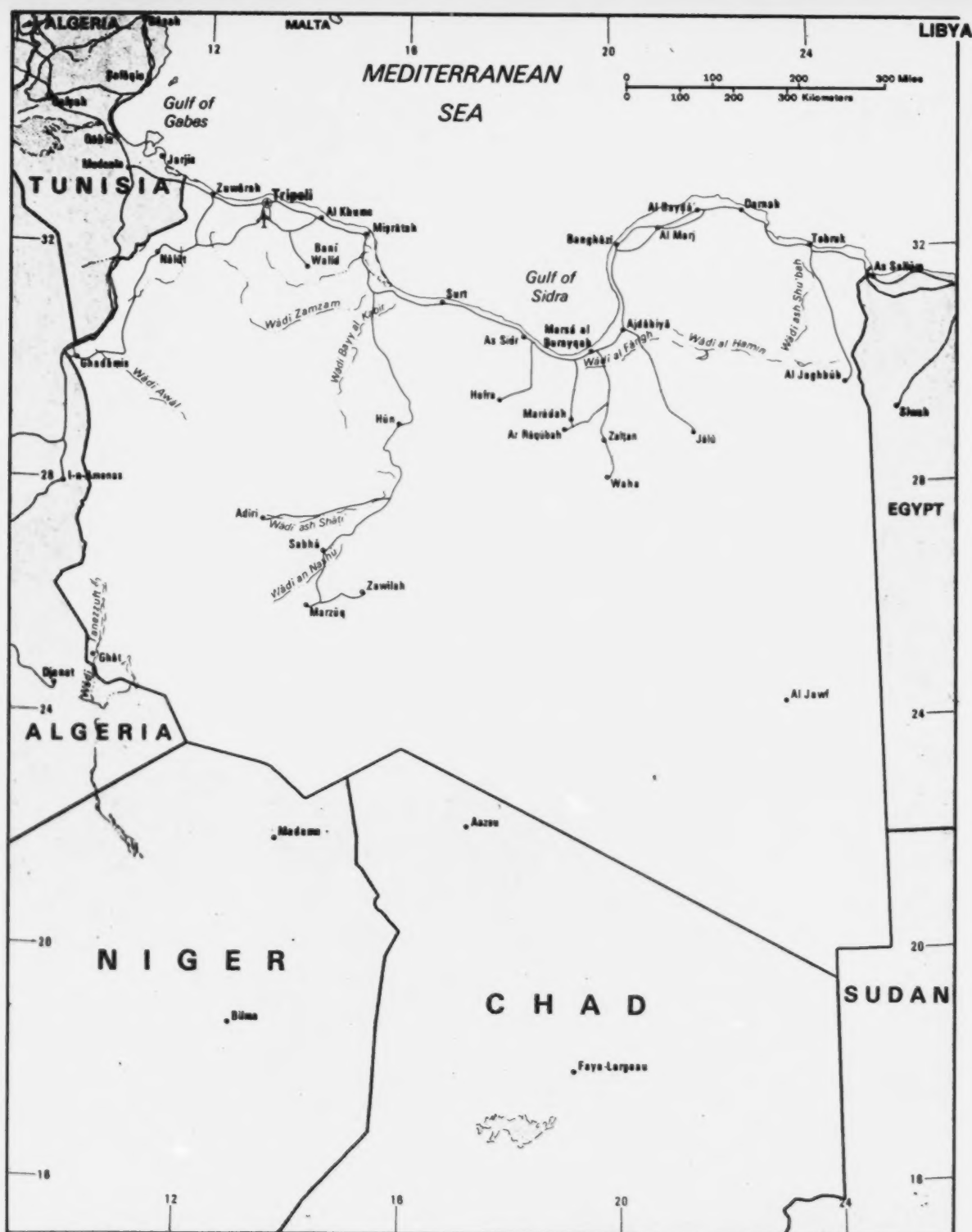


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:2,950,000

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

AREA: 43,000 sq. mi. 111,370 sq. km.
POPULATION: 2,300,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Monrovia
(308,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$480 per capita, 1983



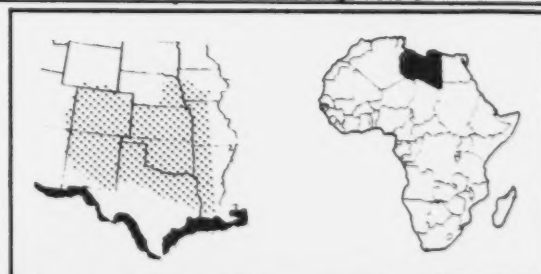


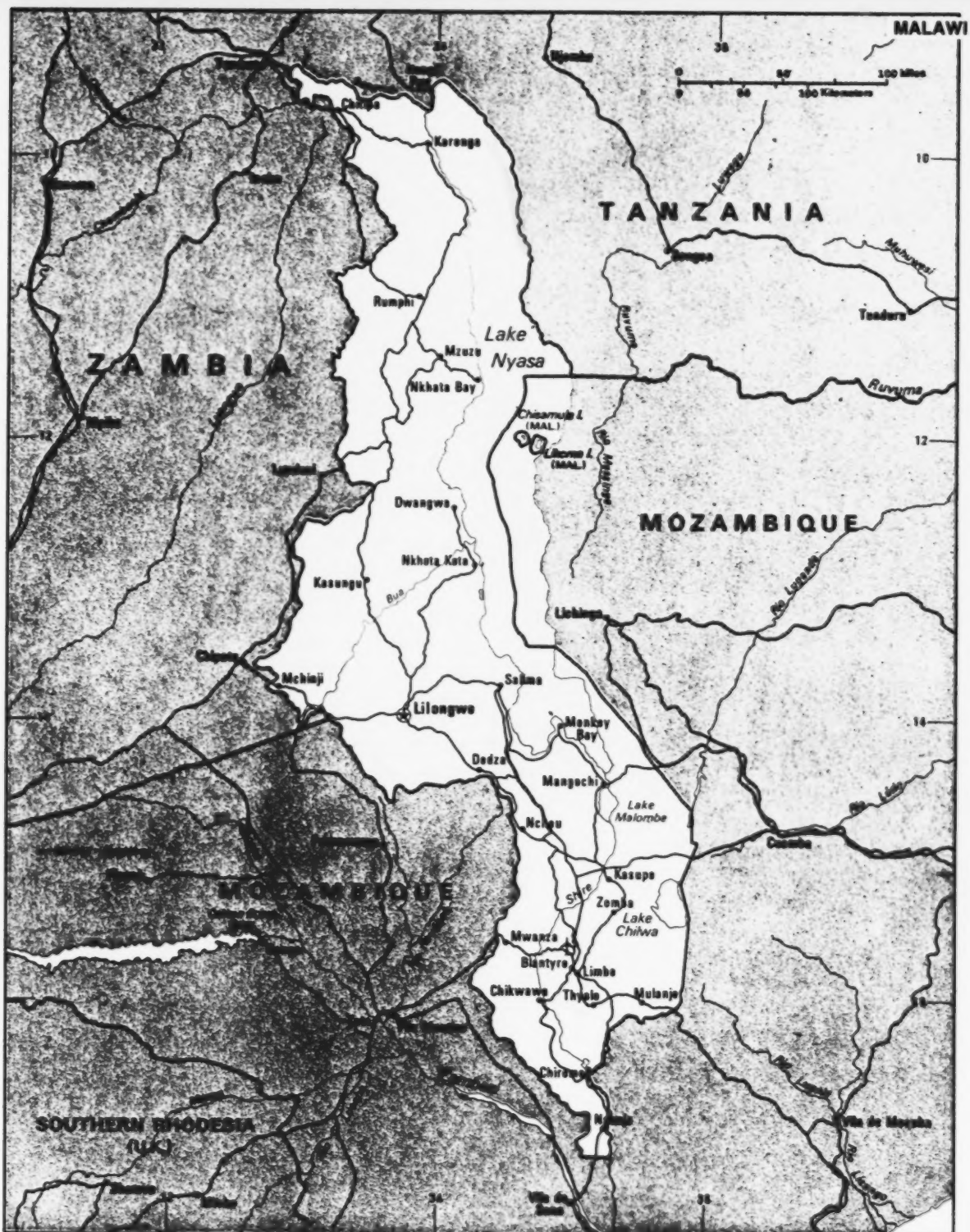
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:10,550,000

**SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN
ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
(LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC)**

AREA: 679,000 sq. mi. 1,758,610 sq. km.
POPULATION: 3,900,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Tripoli
(820,000 est'd '82)
GNP: \$8,460 per capita, 1983

AFRICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181





Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:4,400,000

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

AREA: 36,700 sq. mi. 95,053 sq. km.
POPULATION: 7,300,000 (est. for July '86)
LARGEST CITY: Blantyre
(333,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$210 per capita, 1983

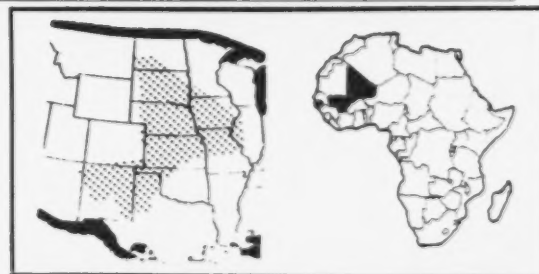


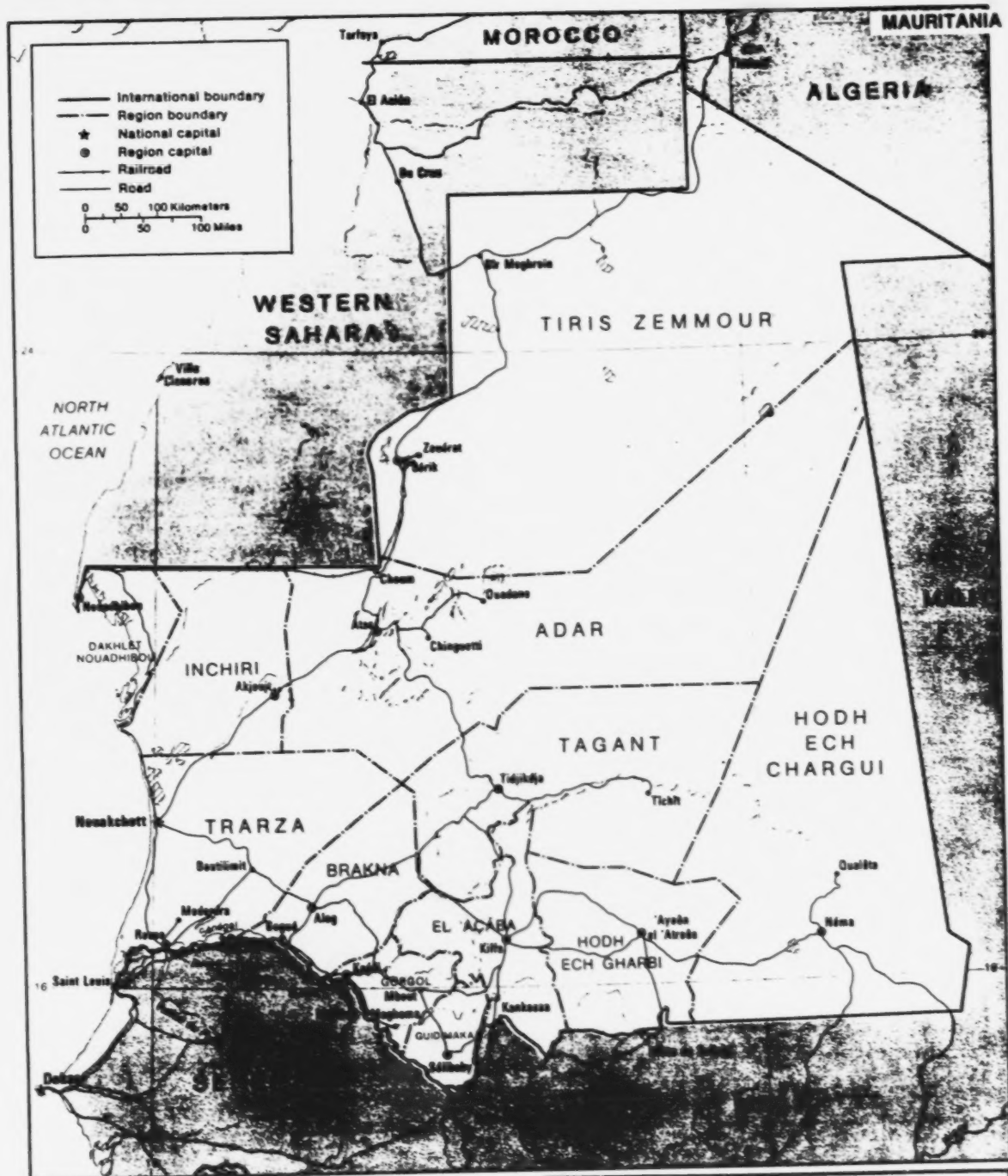


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:11,000,000

REPUBLIC OF MALI

AREA: 495,000 sq. mi. 1,204,350 sq. km.
POPULATION: 7,900,000 (est. for July '85)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bamako
(620,000 met. est'd '84)
GNP: \$150 per capita, 1983

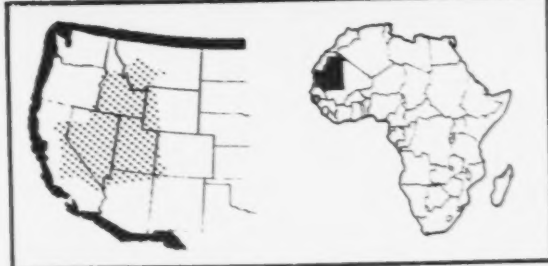




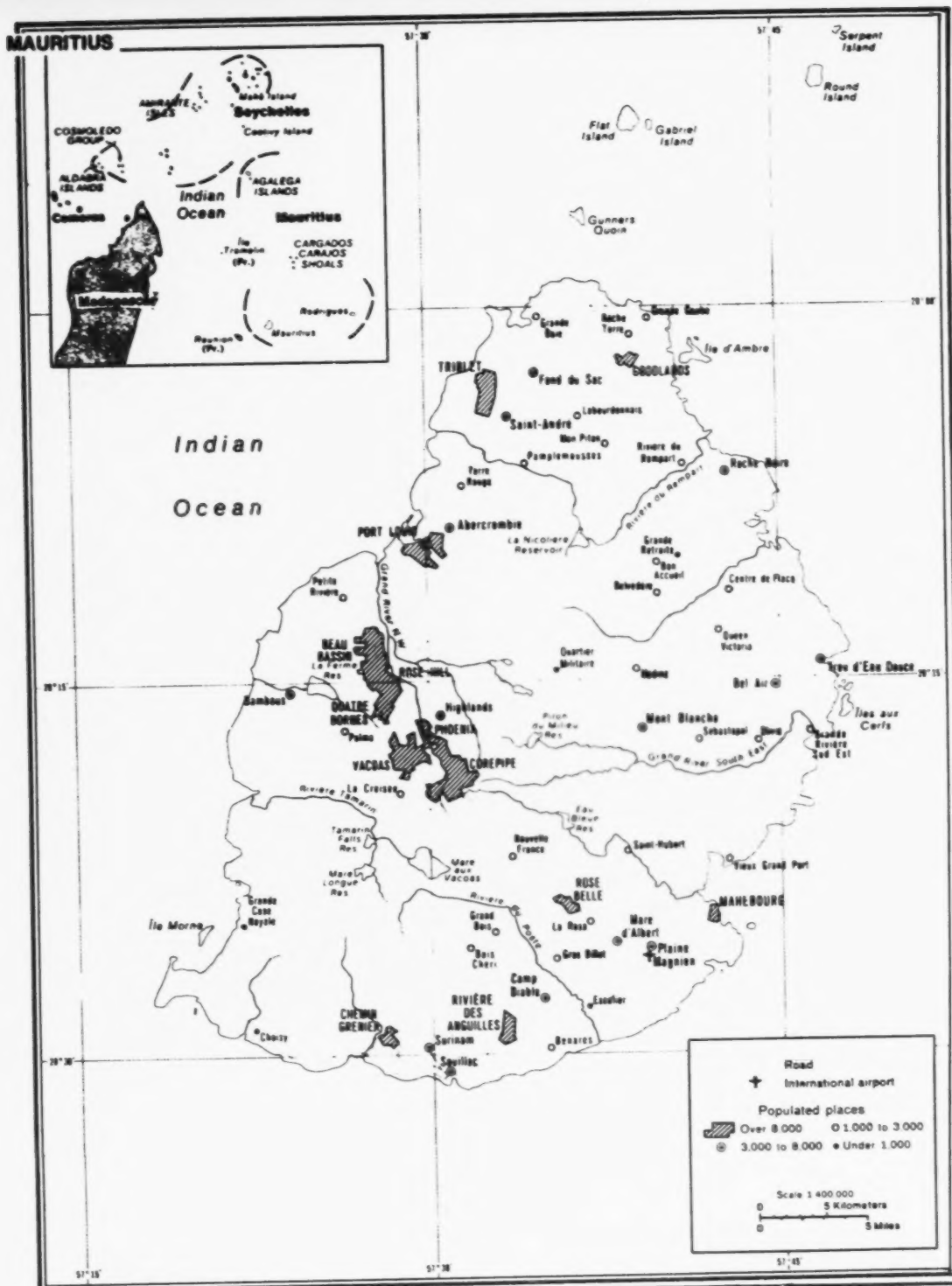
Base 505114 (A00110) 10-82

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

AREA: 419,000 sq. mi. 1,085,210 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,900,000 (est. for July '85)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Nouakchott
 (250,000 est'd '81)
 GNP: \$480 per capita, 1983



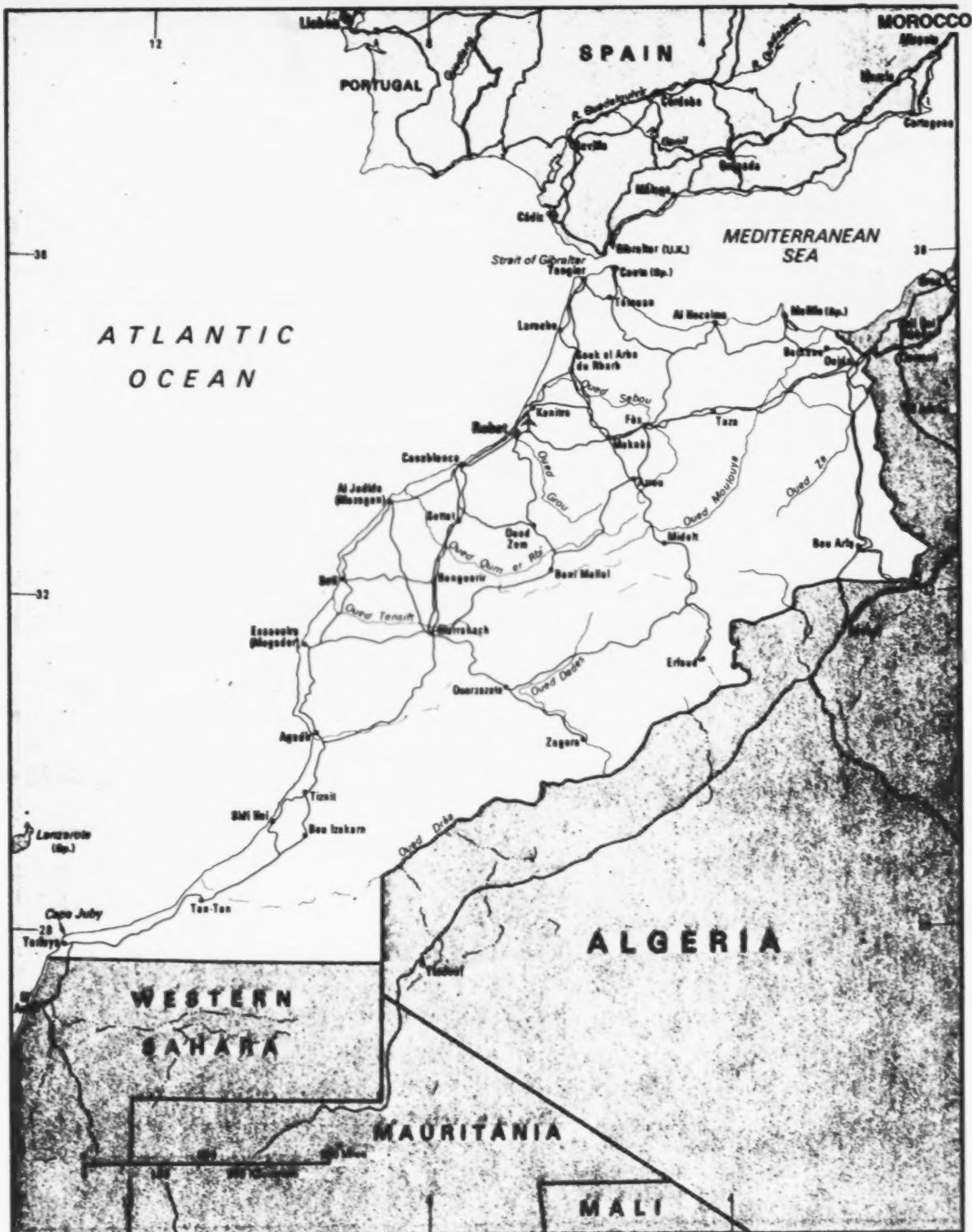
MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS

AREA: 717 sq. mi. 1,856 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,000,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Port Louis
 (148,000 est'd '83)
 GNP: \$1,180 per capita, 1983

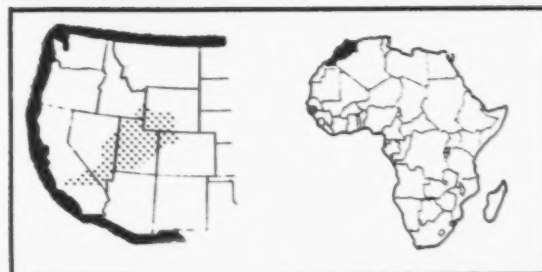


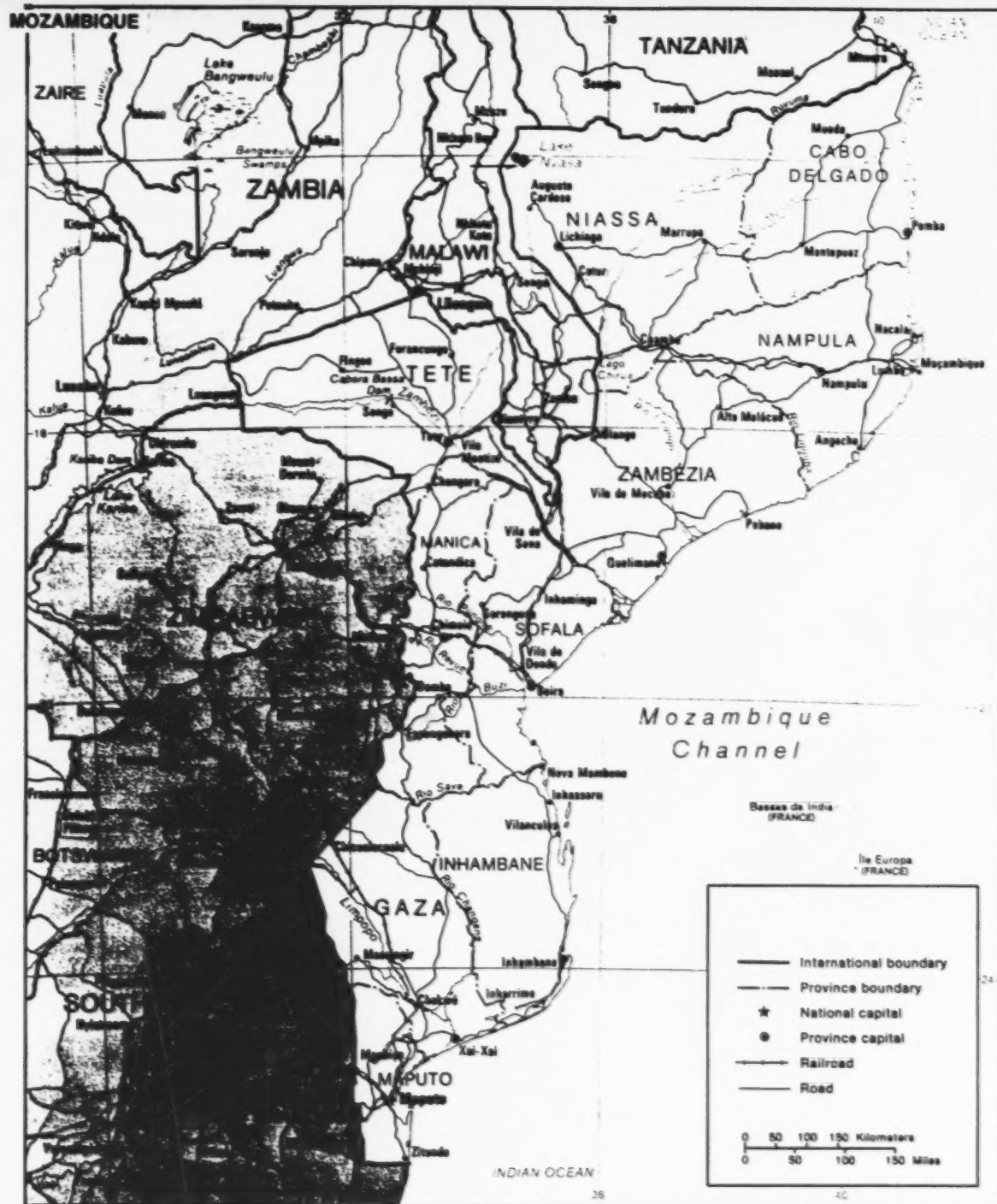


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:7,500,000

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

AREA: 157,962 sq. mi. 409,200 sq. km.
POPULATION: 23,700,000 (est. for July '88)
LARGEST CITY: Casablanca
(2,136,000 est'd '82)
GNP: \$780 per capita, 1983

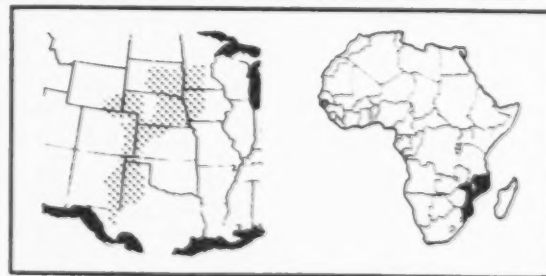




Base 800472 (A05253) 5-86

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

AREA: 303,769 sq. mi. 786,762 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 14,000,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Maputo
 (785,000 est'd '82)
 GNP: \$240 per capita, 1981



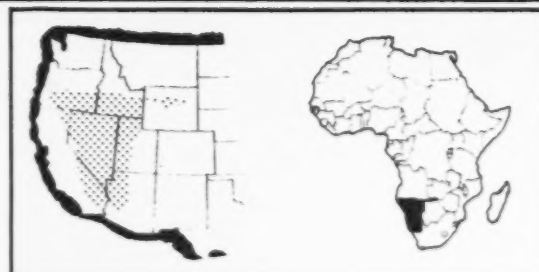


301-534763 6-79 541839

NAMIBIA

AREA: 318,000 sq. mi. 823,620 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,100,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Windhoek
 (110,844 1981 census)
 GNP: \$1,570 per capita, 1983*

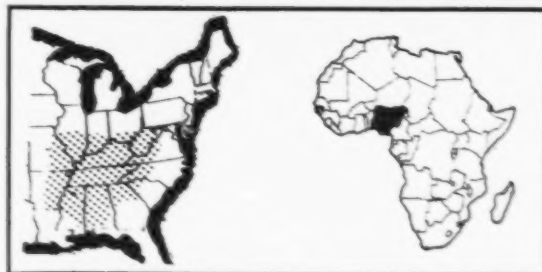
*Separate figures for blacks and whites not available.
 A combined figures such as this needs to be treated
 with caution.





FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

AREA: 357,000 sq. mi. 924,630 sq. km.
POPULATION: 105,400,000 (est. for July '80)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Lagos
(400,000,000 est'd '80)
GNP: \$770 per capita, 1983



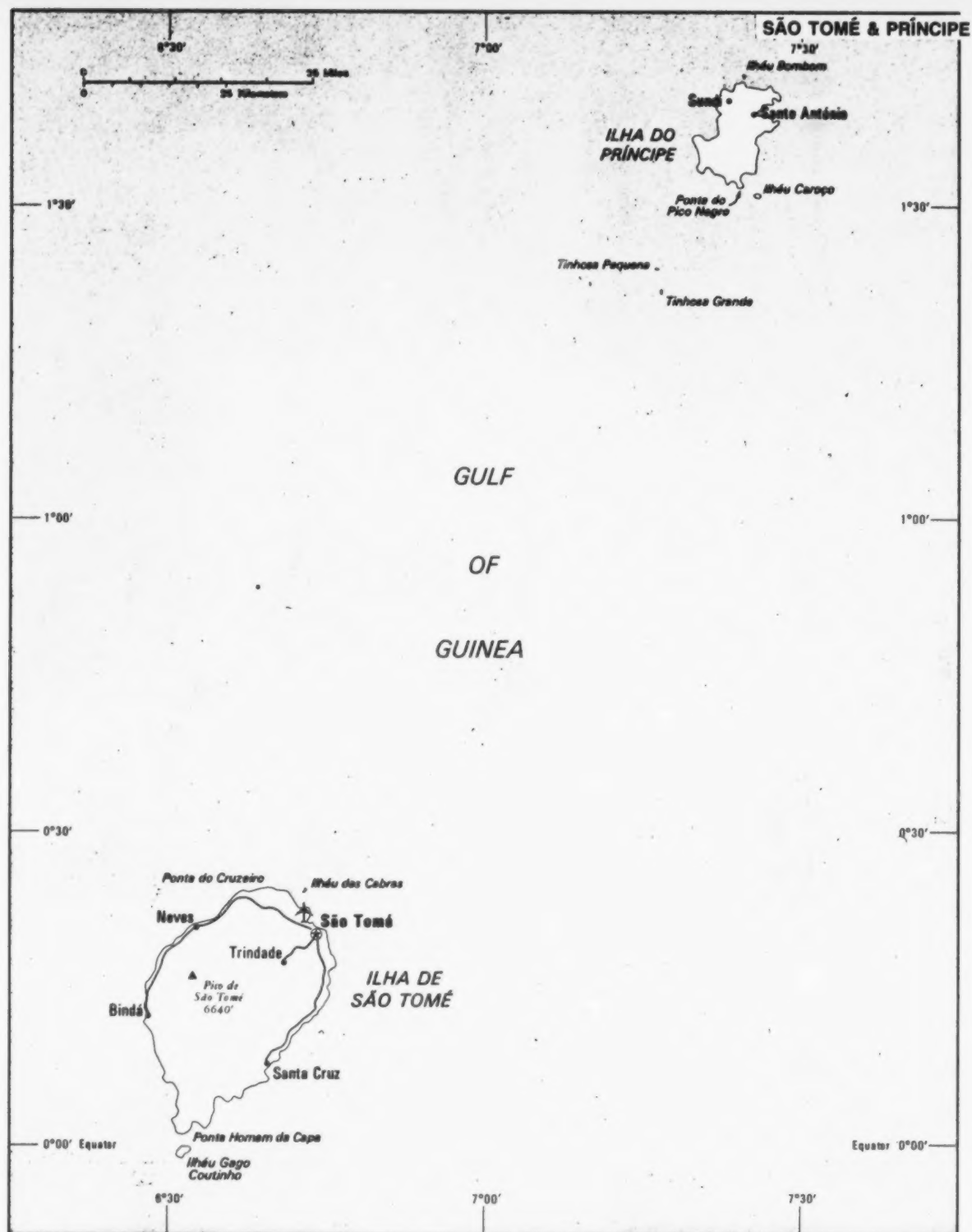


Mercator Projection
Scale 1 : 1 600 000

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

AREA: 10,000 sq. mi. 25,900 sq. km.
POPULATION: 6,500,000 (est. for July '88)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kigali
(150,000 est'd '83)
GNP: \$270 per capita, 1983

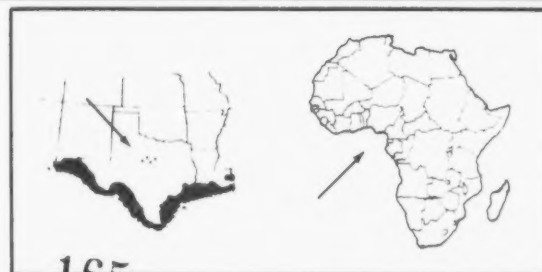


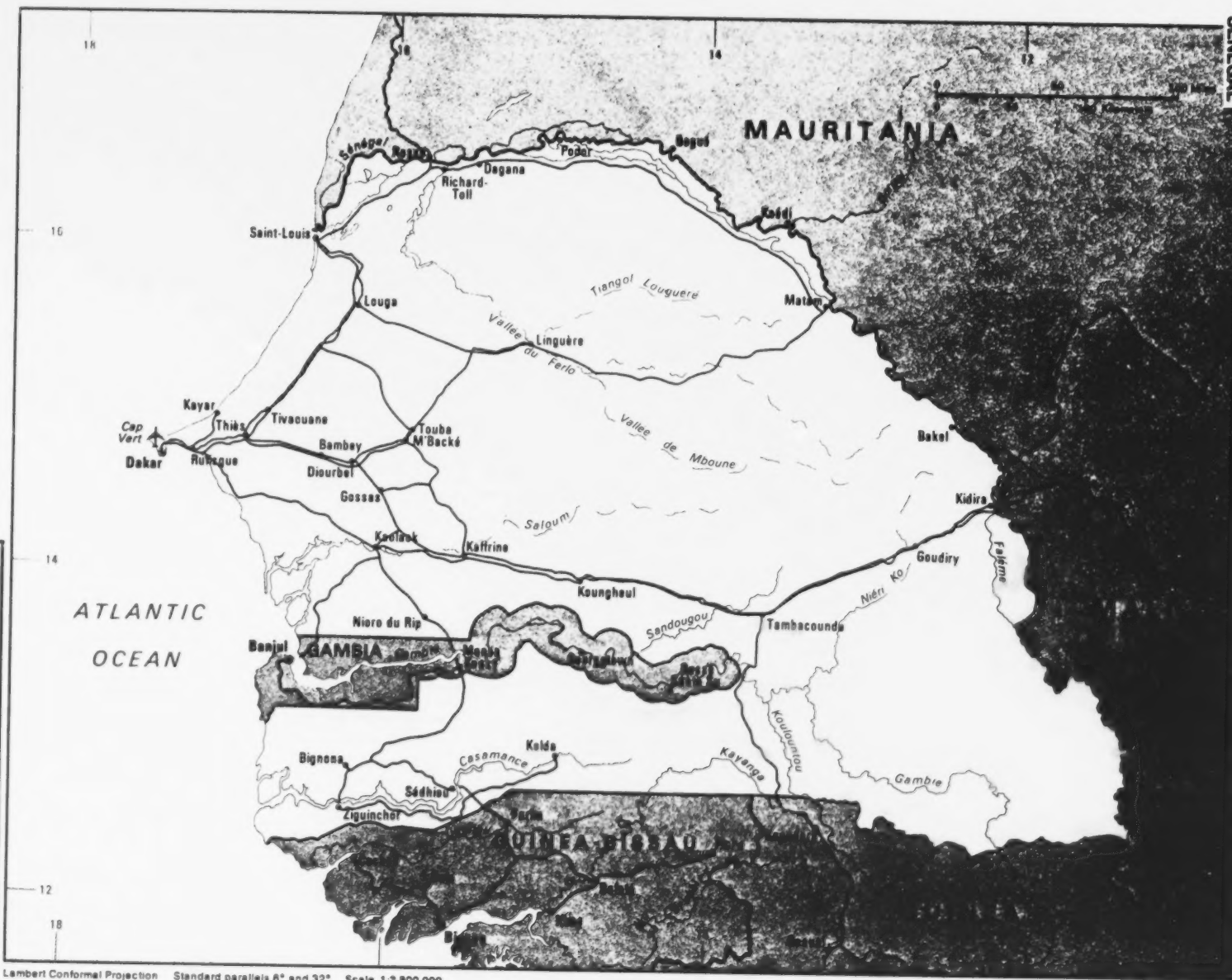


Mercator Projection
Scale: 1:1,000,000

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE**

AREA: 372 sq. mi. 964 sq. km.
POPULATION: 100,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: São Tomé
(35,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$340 per capita, 1983





Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 6° and 32° Scale 1:3,800,000

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

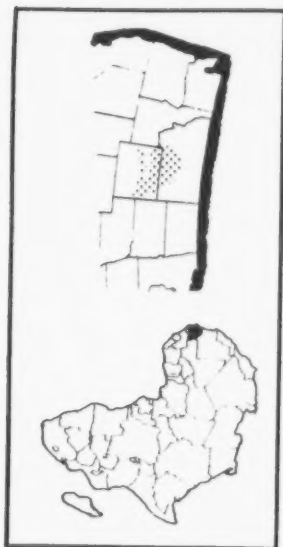
AREA: 76,000 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 6,000,000 (est. for July '80)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Dakar
GDP: \$440 per capita, 1983

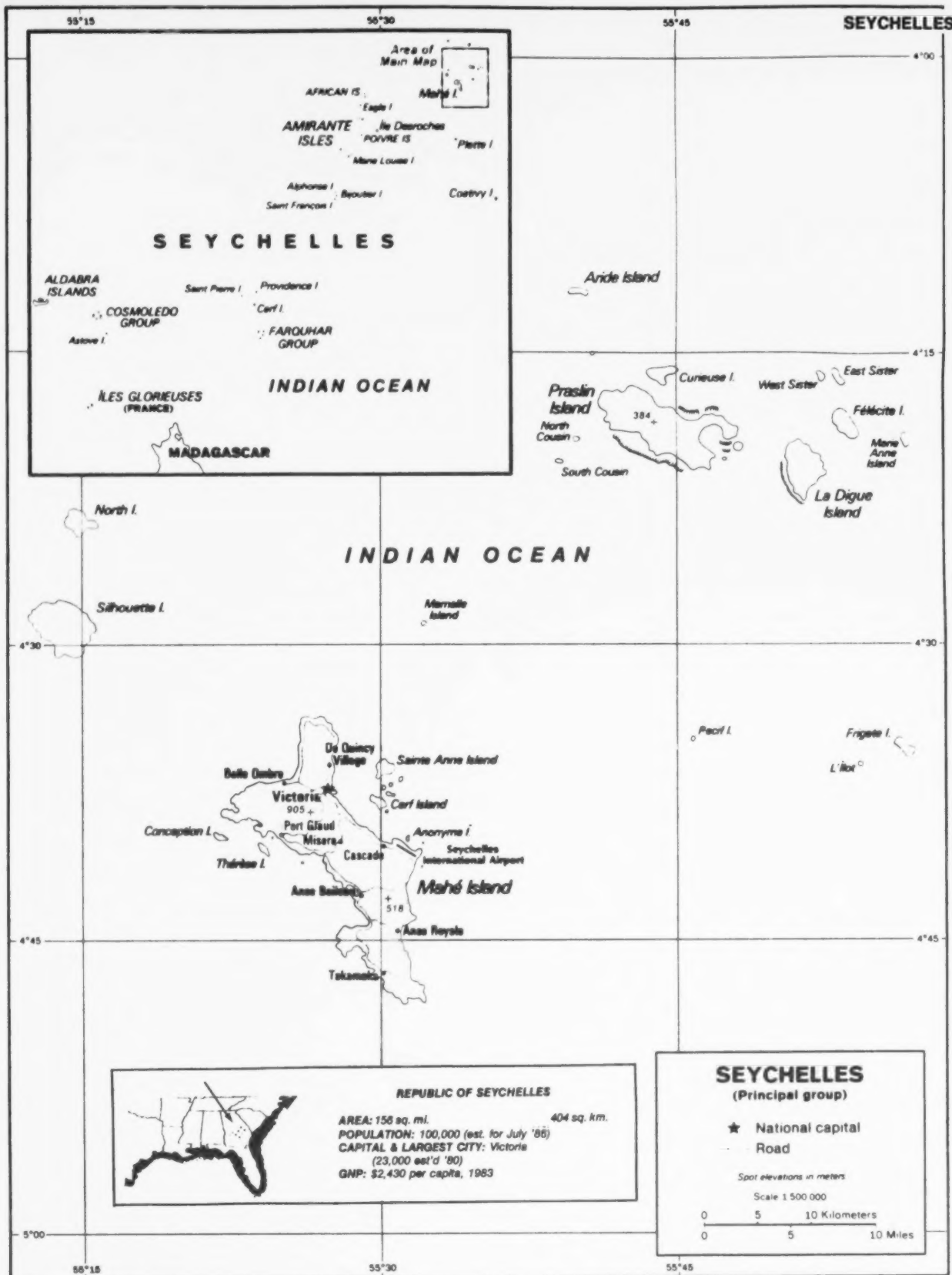
198,040 sq. km.

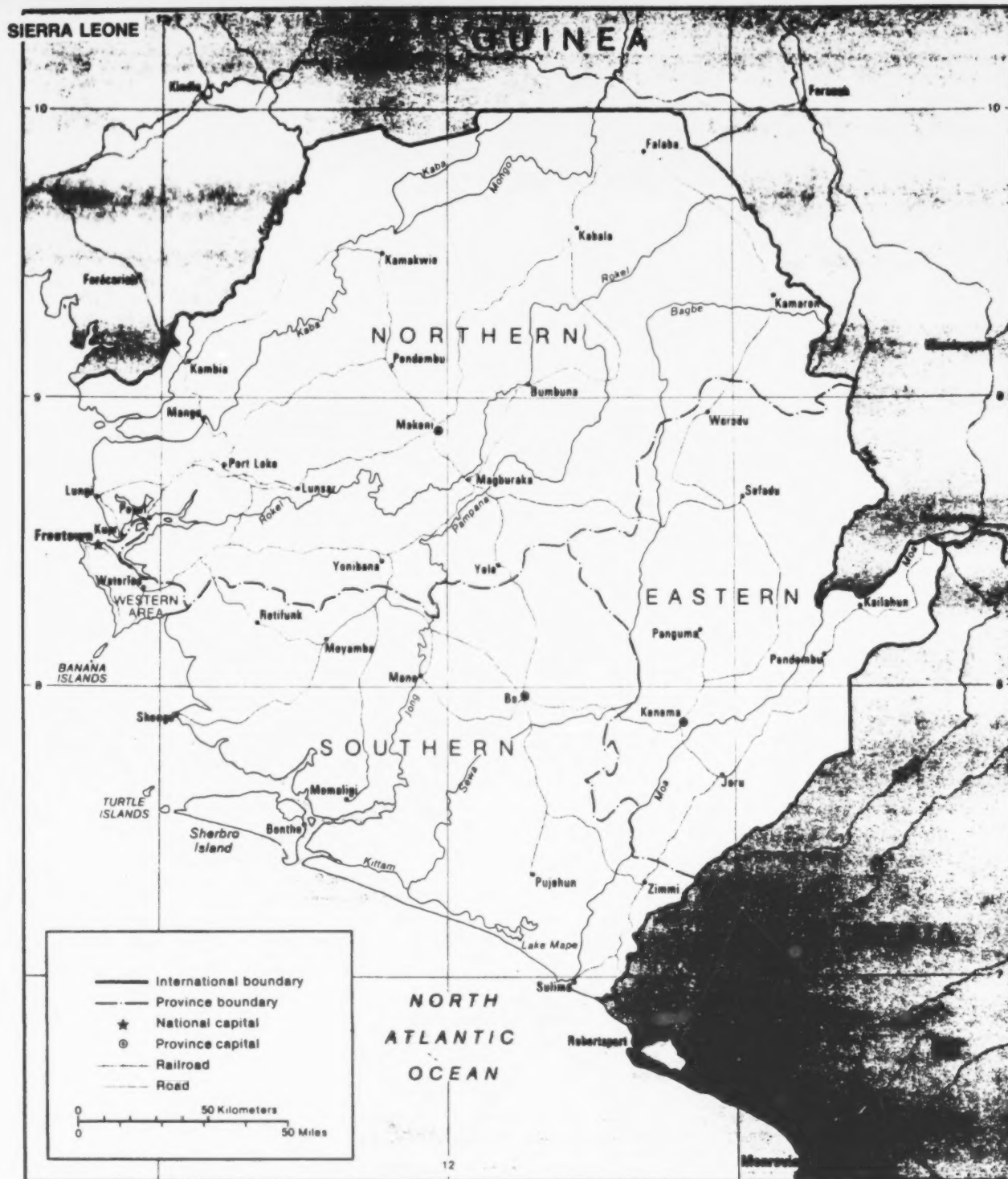
(1,300,000 sq. d. '82)

Cap Vert

AFRICA TODAY
64 Westburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

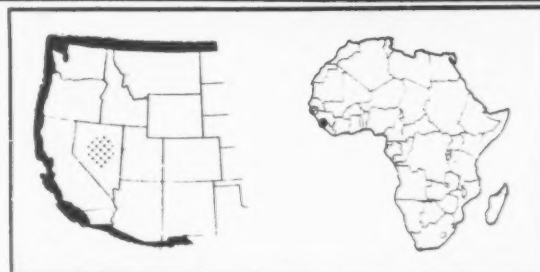


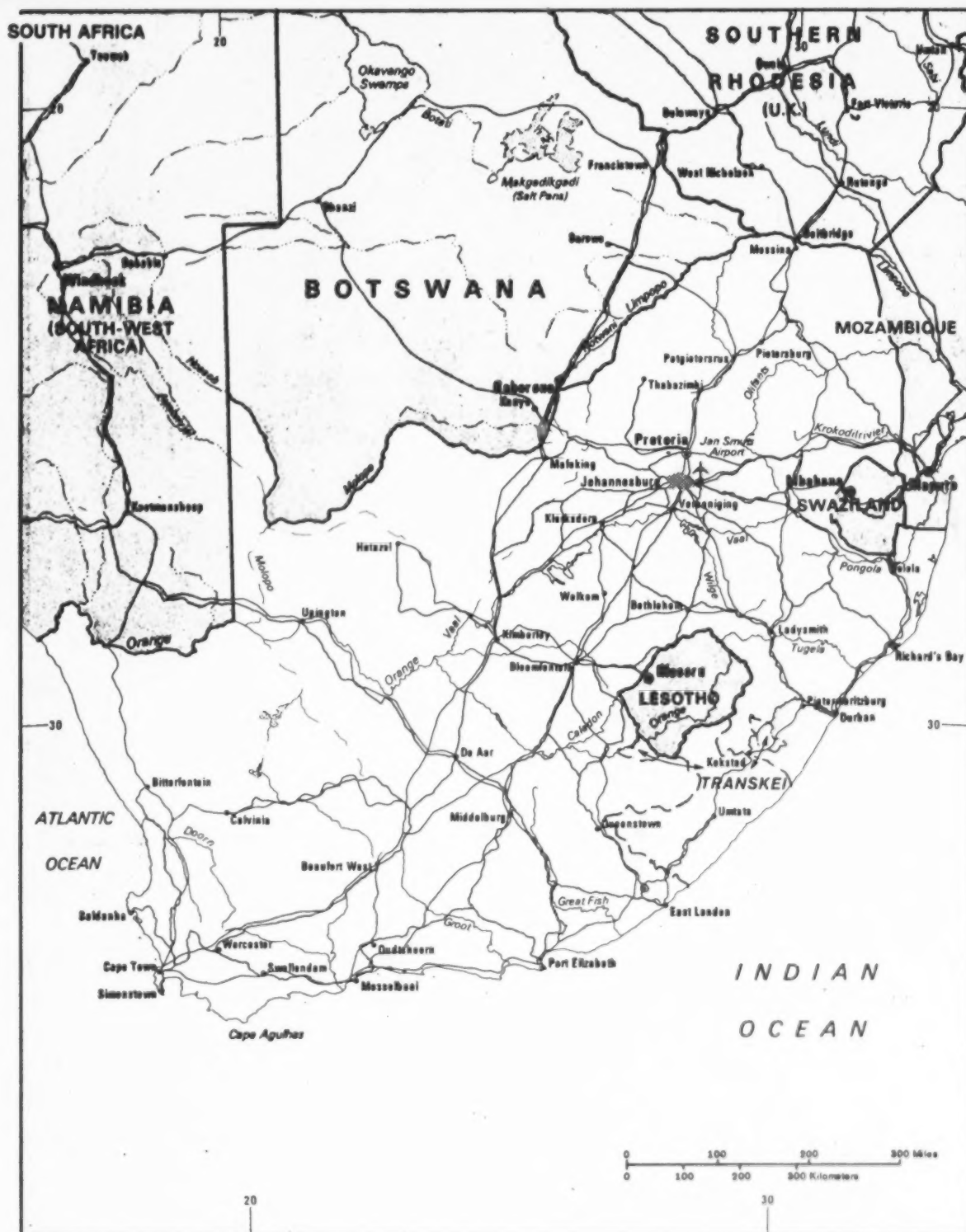




REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

AREA: 27,900 sq. mi. 72,261 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 3,700,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Freetown
 (375,000 est'd '82)
 GNP: \$330 per capita, 1983



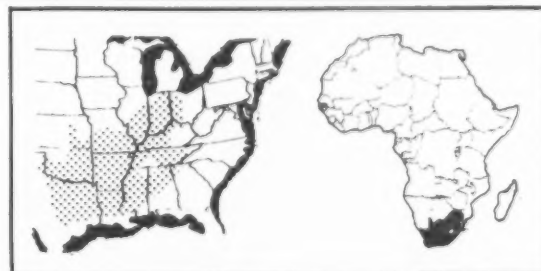


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels: 6°00'S, 30°00'S
Scale 1:10,100,000

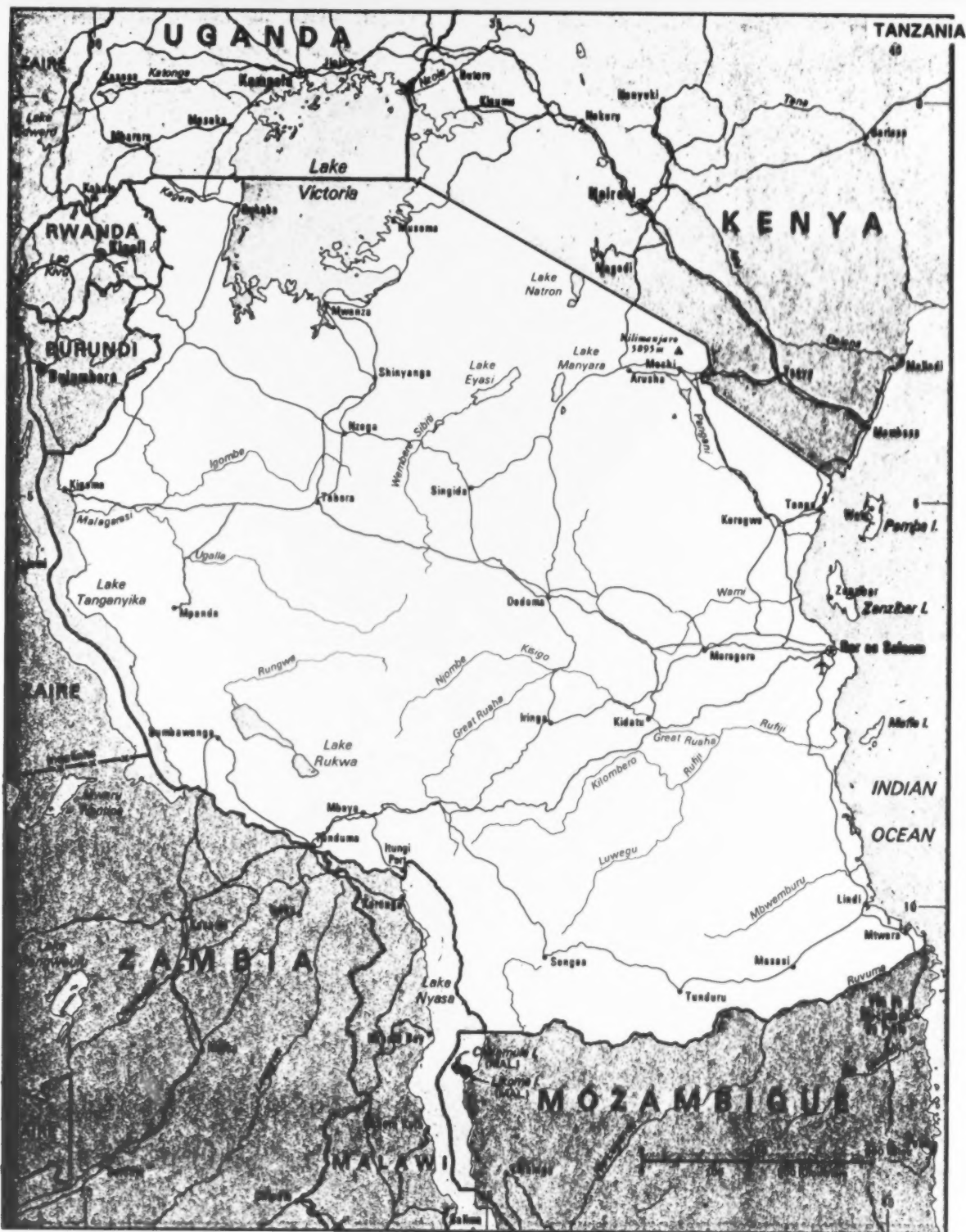
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AREA: 472,000 sq. mi. 1,222,480 sq. km.
POPULATION: 33,200,000* (est. for July '88)
LARGEST CITY: Cape Town
(1,567,000 met. est'd '83)
GNP: \$2,240 * per capita, 1983

* Separate figures for blacks and whites not available.
A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.



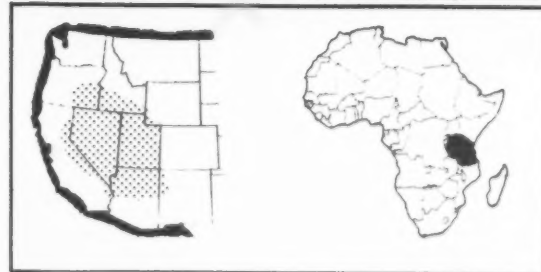


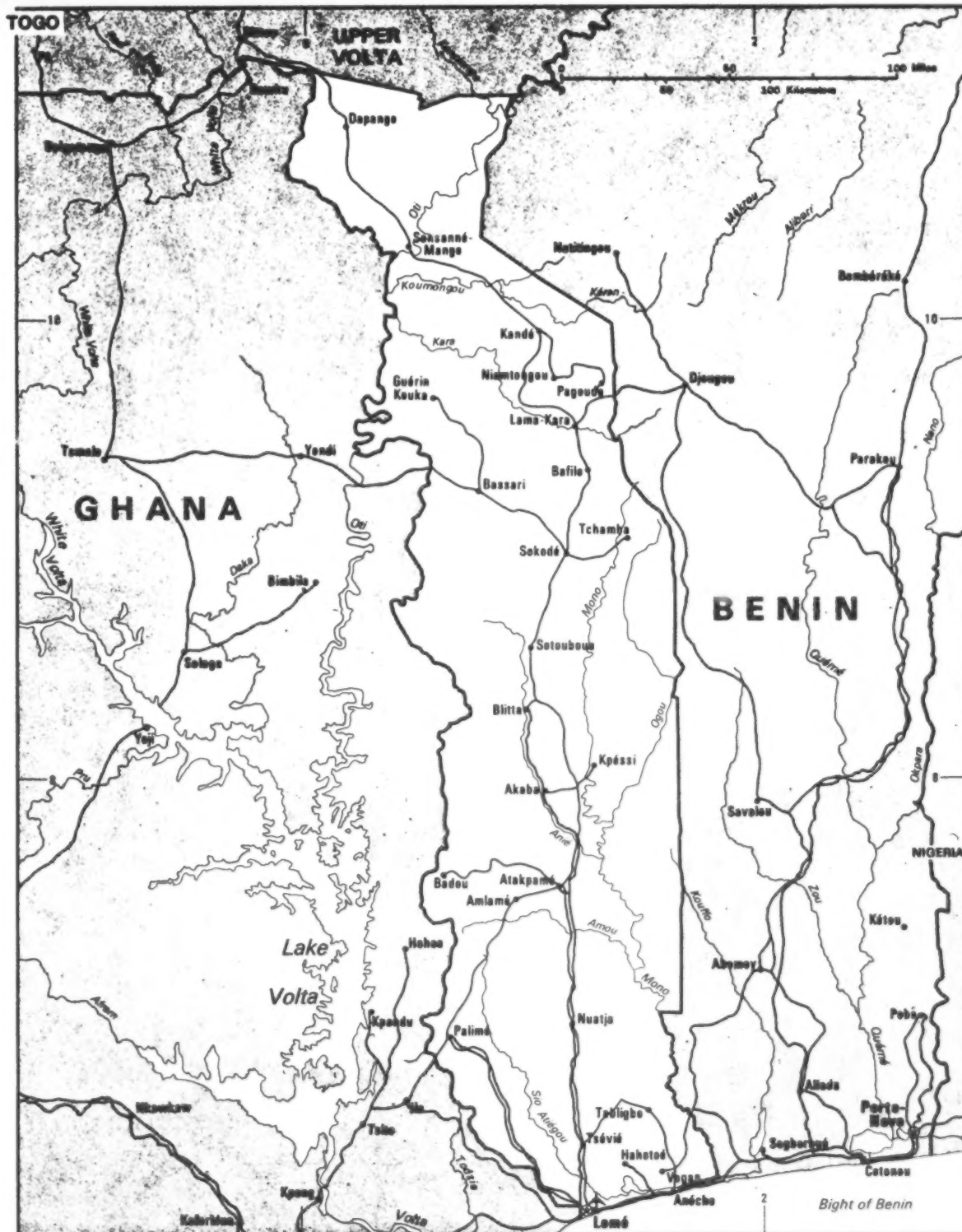


Mercator Projection
Scale 1:7,800,000

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AREA: 362,800 sq. mi. 939,652 sq. km.
POPULATION: 22,400,000 (est. for July '86)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Dar es Salaam
(1,400,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$240 per capita, 1983



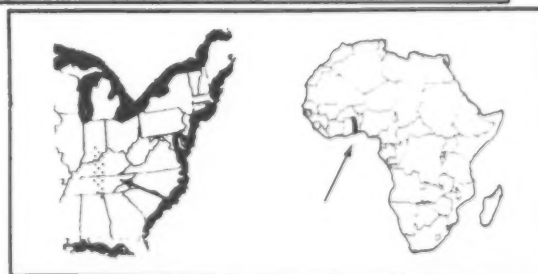


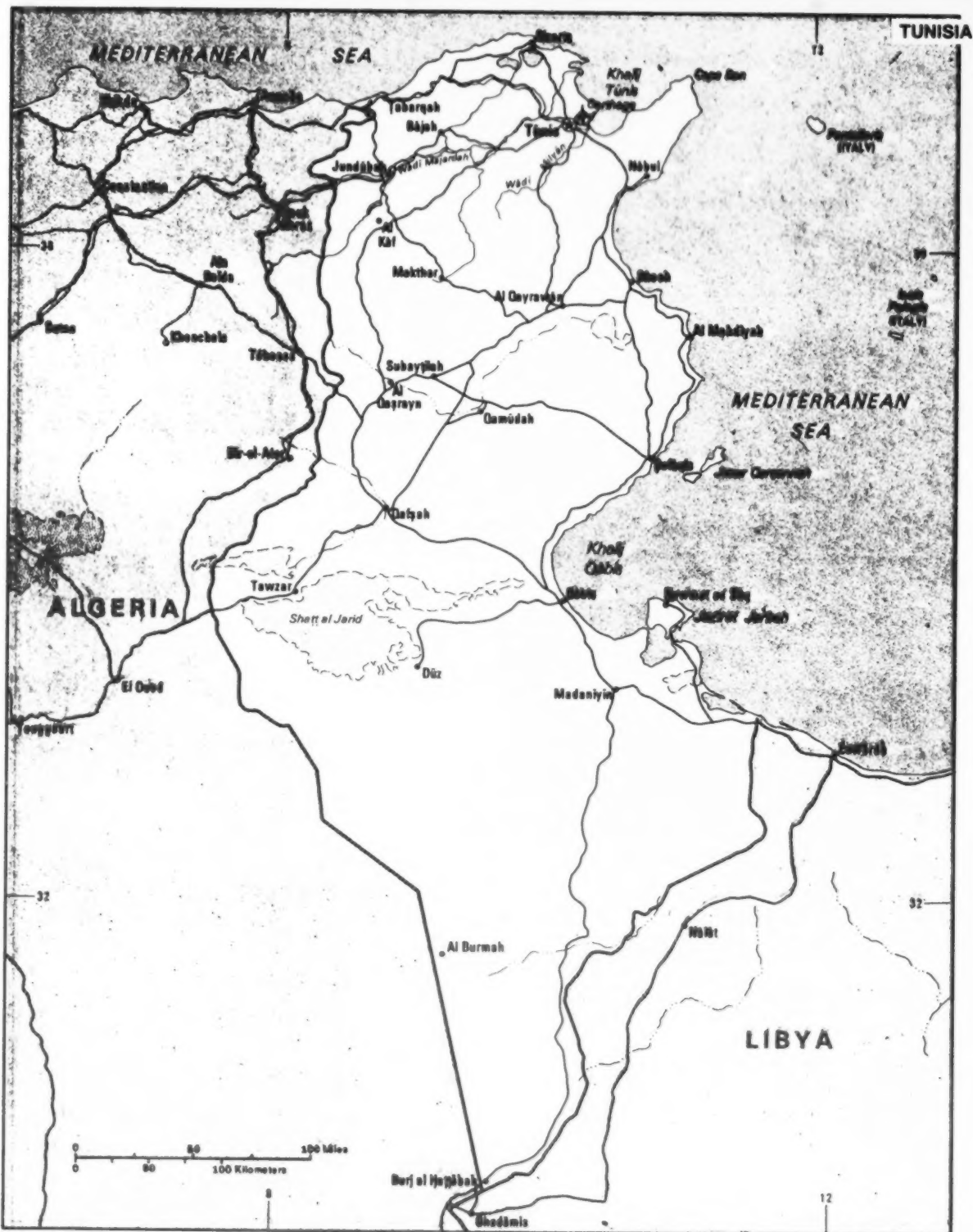
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:2,750,000

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

AREA: 22,000 sq. mi. 56,980 sq. km.
POPULATION: 3,000,000 (est. for July '88)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Lomé
(250,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$280 per capita, 1983

AFRICA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

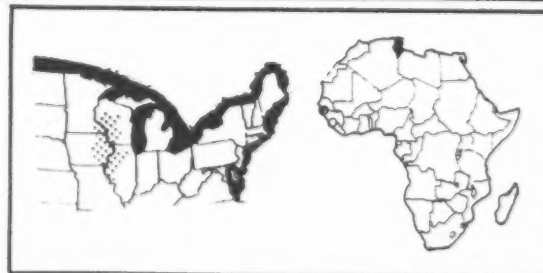


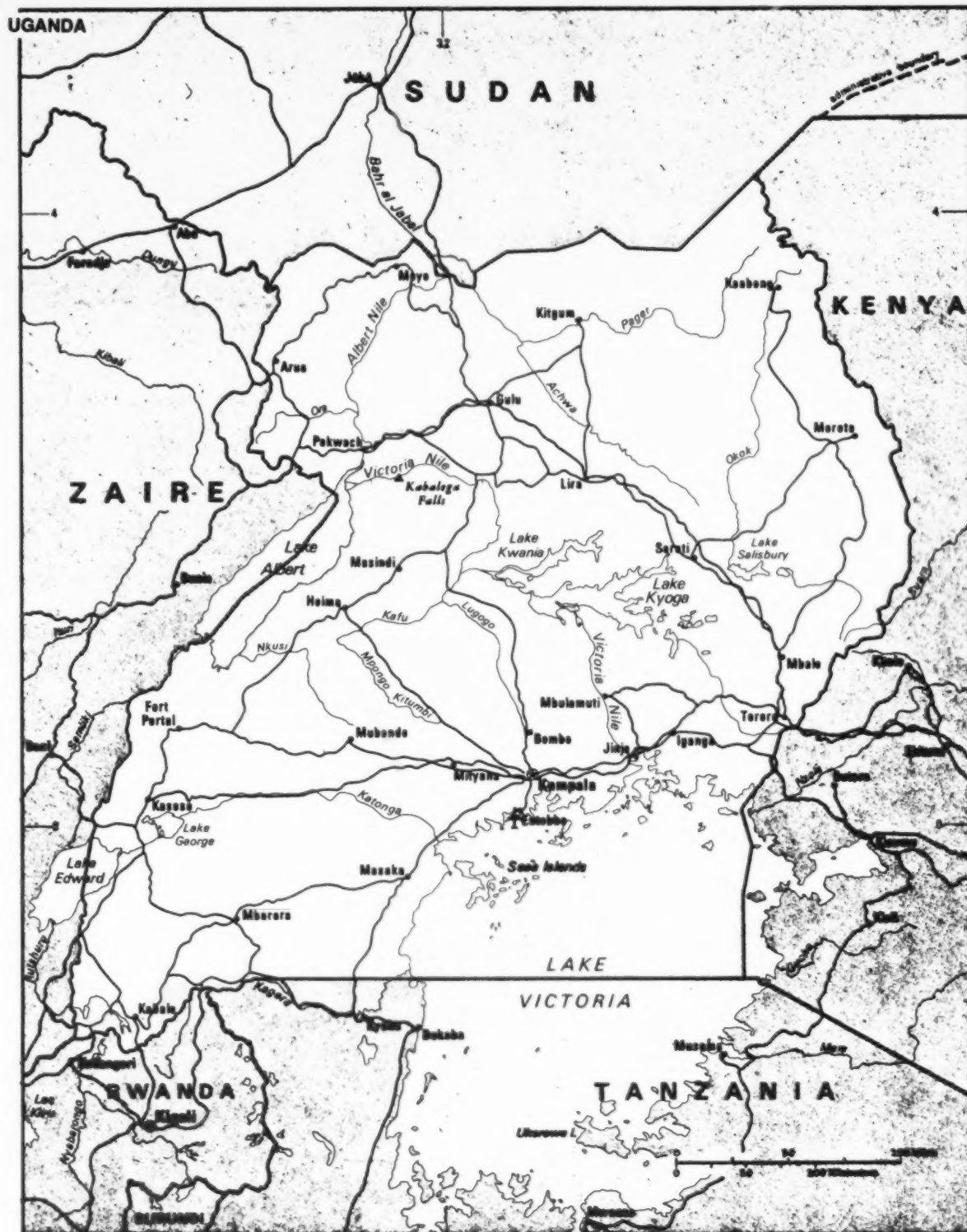


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:3,900,000

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

AREA: 63,400 sq. mi. 164,206 sq. km.
POPULATION: 7,200,000 (est. for July '88)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Tunis
(1,000,000 est'd '84)
GNP: \$1,290 per capita, 1983

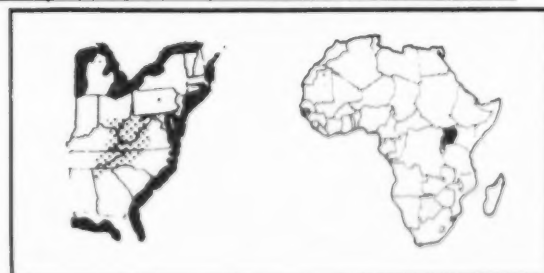


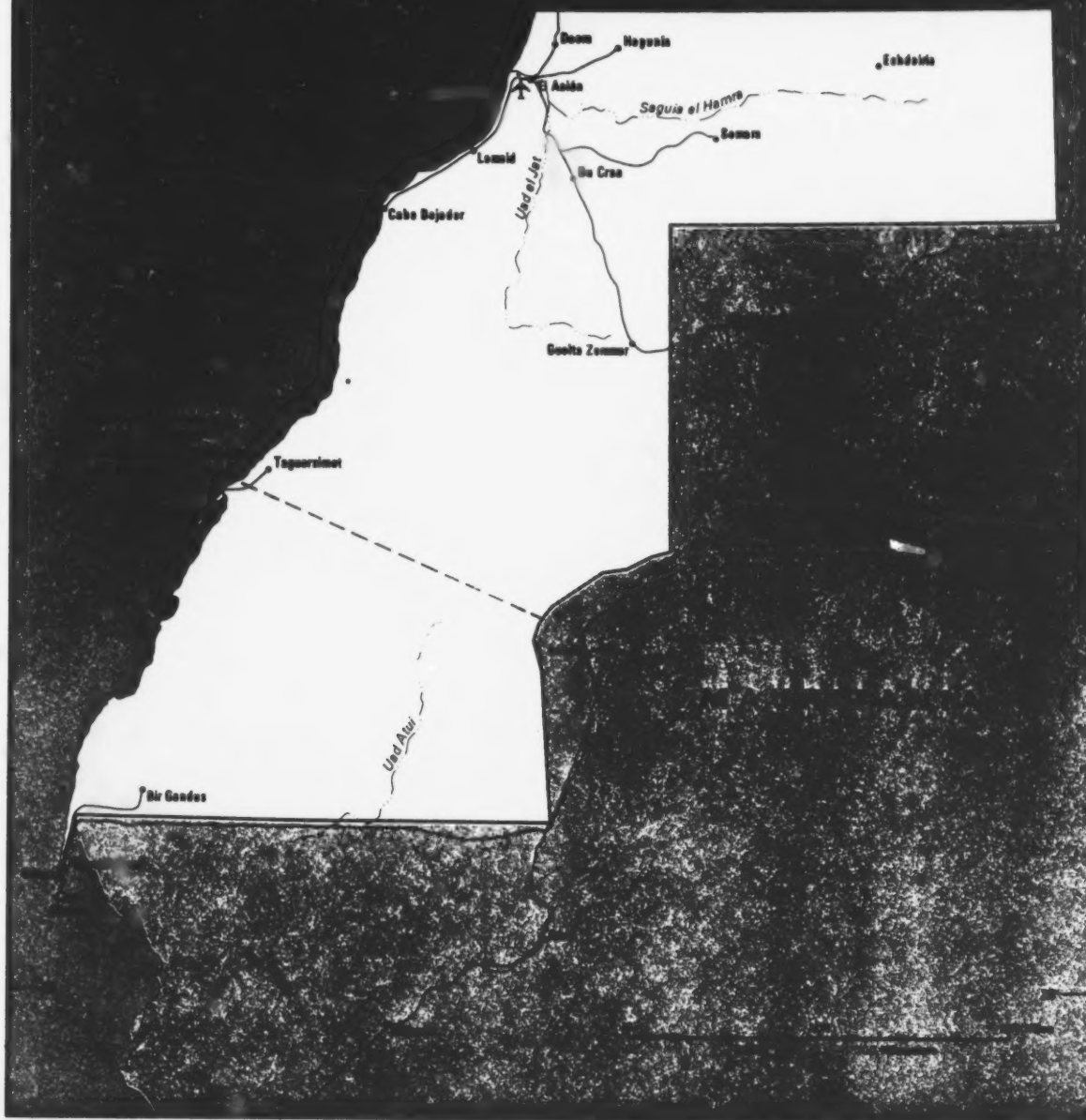


Mercator Projection
Scale 1:4,100,000

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

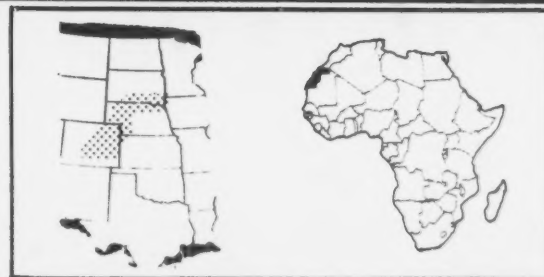
AREA: 91,000 sq. mi. 235,690 sq. km.
POPULATION: 15,200,000 (est. for July '85)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kampala
(331,000 est'd '85)
GNP: \$220 per capita, 1983

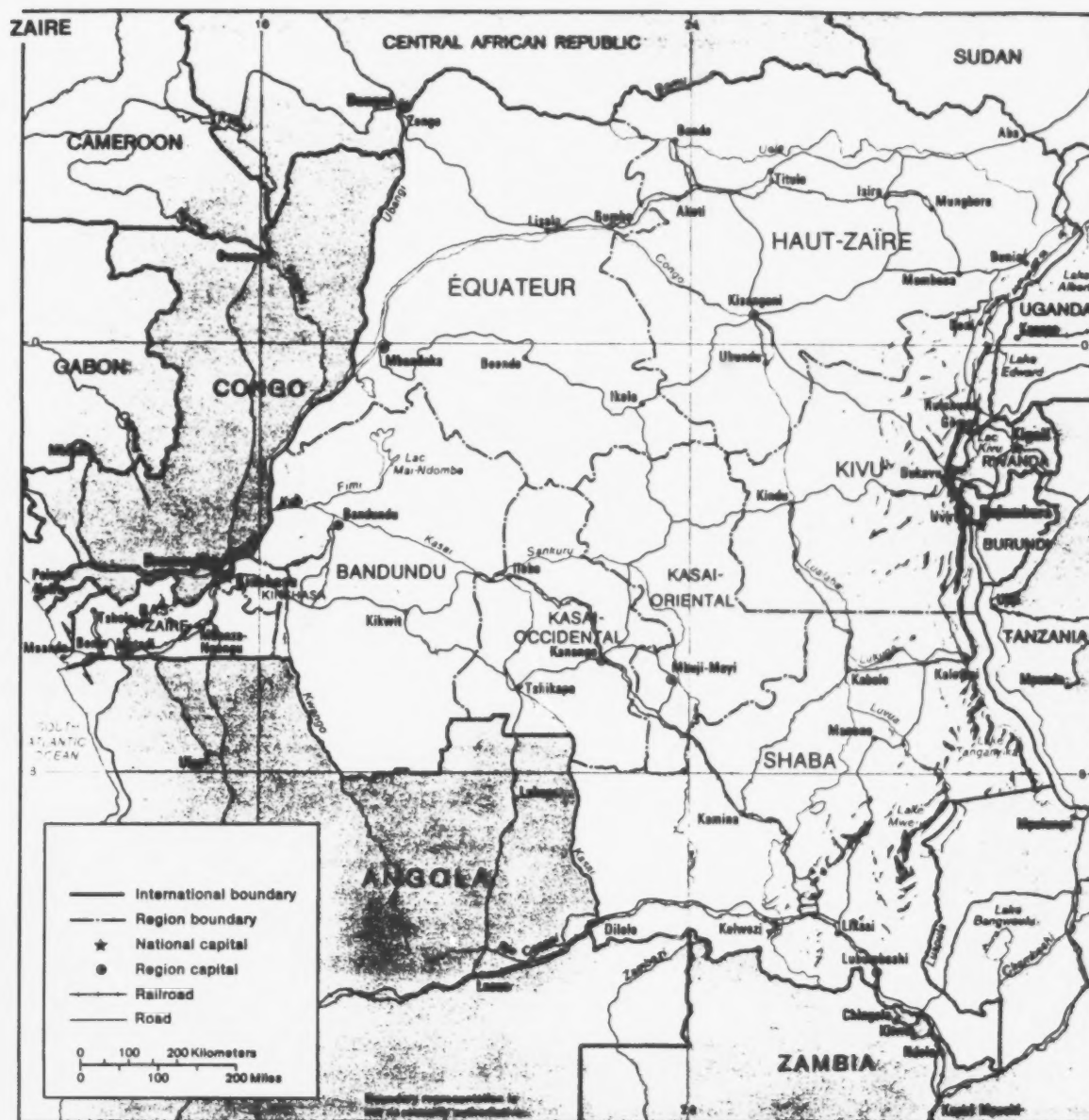




Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:5,500,000

WESTERN SAHARA
AREA: 103,000 sq. mi. 266,770 sq. km.
POPULATION: 92,000
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: El Aaiun
(24,048 1970 census)
GNP: \$NA

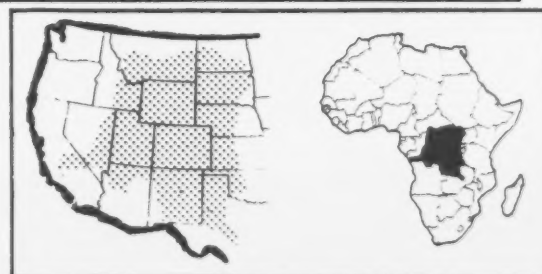




Base: 505276, A006201 1-93

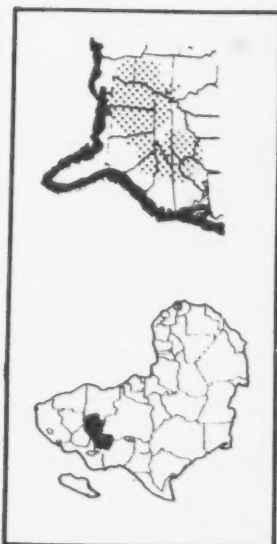
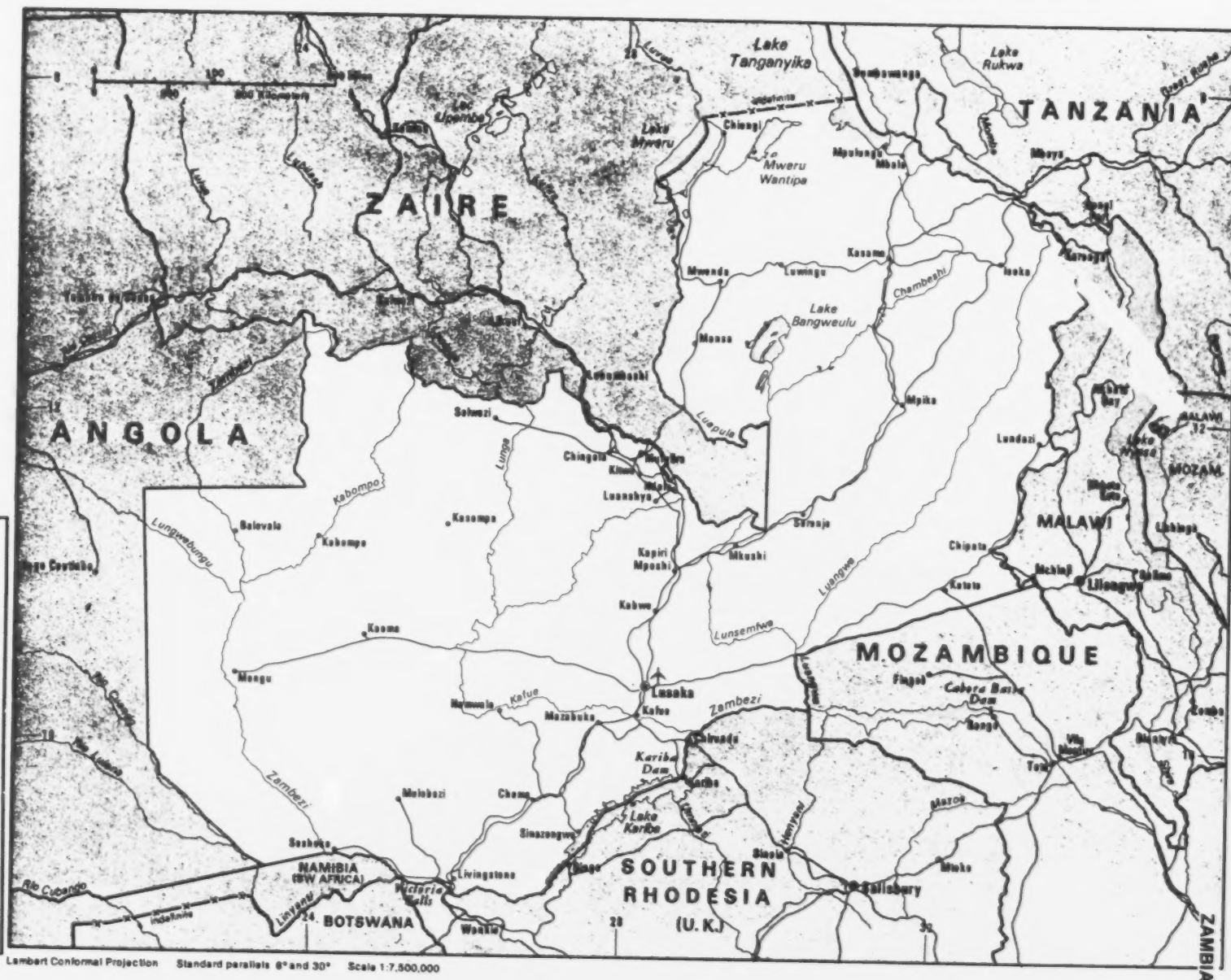
REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

AREA: 905,000 sq. mi. 2,343,950 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 31,300,000 (est. for July '86)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kinshasa
 (3,000,000 est'd '85)
 GNP: \$170 per capita, 1983

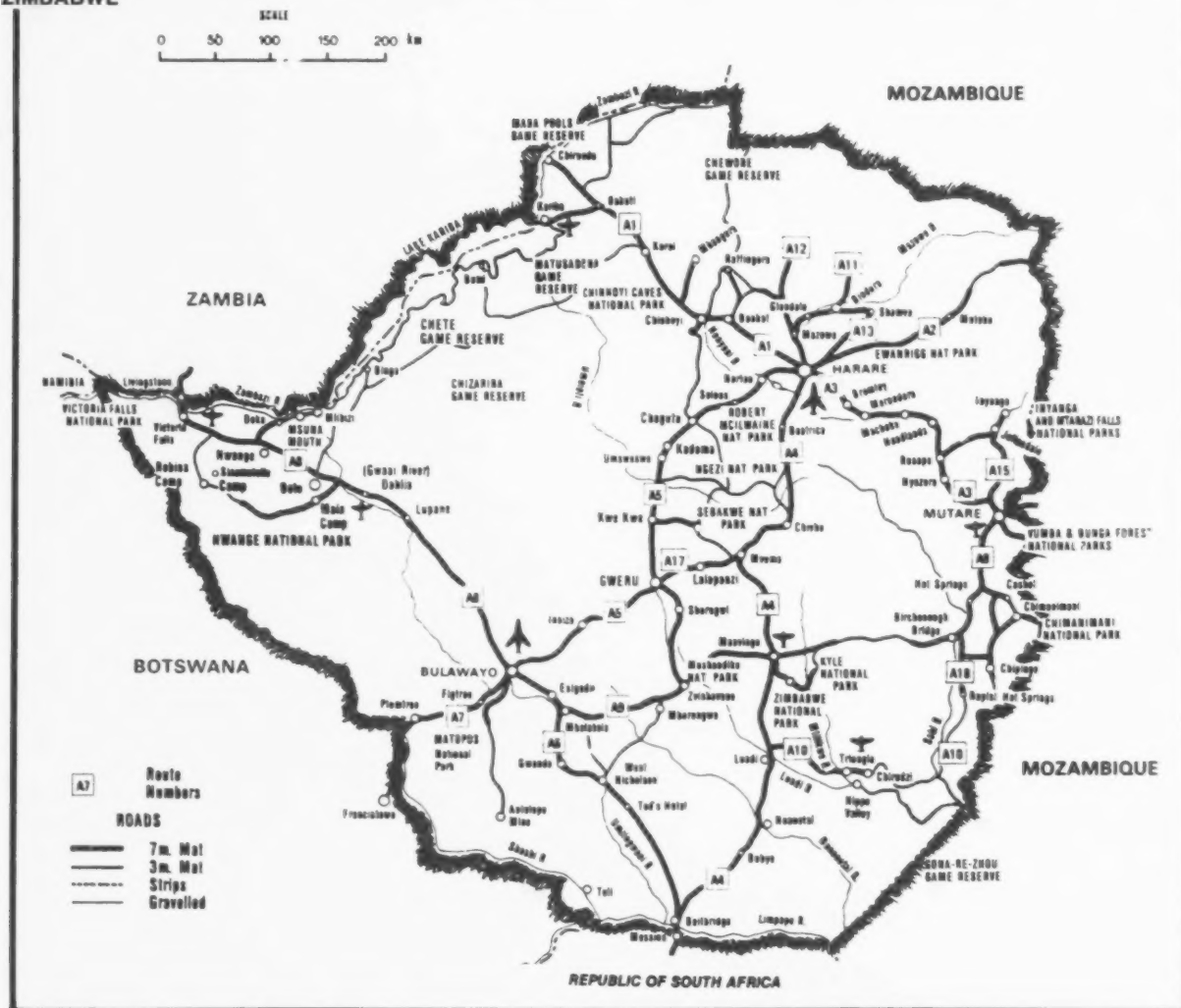


AREA: 298,000 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 7,100,000 (est. for July 1981)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Lusaka
(536,000 est'd '84)
GDP: \$580 per capita, 1983

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

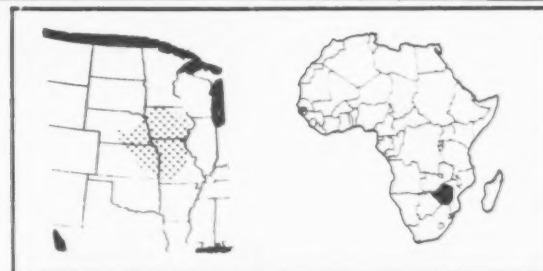


ZIMBABWE



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

AREA: 151,000 sq. mi. 391,090 sq. km.
POPULATION: 9,000,000 (est. for July '88)
POPULATION: Harare
(656,000 met. 1982 census)
GNP: \$740 per capita, 1983



INDEX
Follows Table of Contents
At Front of Book